Bengal Secretariat Library Copy
To be returned when done with

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDENTURED INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

IN

THE COLONY OF GRENADA

FOR

1885.

SAINT GEORGE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
BY REGINALD MARICHEAU, GOVT. PRINTER.

1886.

22

LIBRARY

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,

10th February, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Immigration Report for 1885.

2. The Coolie Ship "*Poonah*" arrived from Calcutta, viâ St. Lucia on the 10th January, having on board 173 Coolies. On the 13th, 123 males and 49 female Indian Immigrants were landed, 16 of them being children. (One infant died on board on the 12th.)

3. There have been no births since their arrival in the island. The death-rate has been 4.05 per cent, 1 73 of this being infant. (Two of the infants were born during the voyage from Calcutta.)

4. The number of cases that were treated in the Hospitals is considerable, the greater proportion however being during the first six months after their arrival in the island, the number treated during the quarter ending 31st March being 38 against 25 during the quarter ending 31st December. As yet the disease "Yaws" has not spread much amongst them. There have been three cases of Mania, the causes of which are not apparent, probably excessive drinking and smoking Indian hemp may have had something to do with it. Endeavours are being made to check the production and sale of the latter. The average daily number of patients treated in the Hospitals for the year has been as follows:—

		No in District.
Colony Hospital—Yaws Ward	0.96	172.
" " Other "	1.53	35.
St. Andrew's	2.48	54.
St. John's	5.97	83.

The western (or lee side) district appears to be the most unhealthy. But in this district the health of the Coolies has improved greatly. The number treated during the quarter ending 31st December being only 9 compared with 33 during that ending 31st March.

6. The conduct of the Immigrants has upon the whole been good. There were nine cases against them under the Immigration Ordinance, 6 of which were sustained, and 5 under Criminal law, convictions being obtained in 3 cases. There were no complaints against Employers.

7. On two Estates when making my Half-yearly inspection, the Immigrants asked me whether it was right their being charged for implements supplied to them for use on the Estate, on my referring the case to the Governor, the Honourable the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that this was contrary to law. This has been notified to all the Proprietors or Attornies of the several Estates employing Indentured Immigrants.

8. There were no cases of murder.

9. The wages return is satisfactory excepting on one Estate, River Antoine, where the Coolies have been constantly suffering from sickness these are now being transferred to other Estates.

10. The medical attendance on the several Estates has in general been very good.

11. Several of the Immigrants have already commenced to save money. In one instance a man has entrusted £9 to his employer for safe keeping, and there are several cases where from £1 to £4 has been saved. They have been informed of the facilities for placing their money in the Government Savings Bank, but as yet they do not seem to care to make use of it. Several are the owners of donkeys, and pigs, goats, and poultry are owned by many of them. As a rule they have good gardens. On Plaisance Est. (St. Patrick's) each Coolie has a garden containing 80 plantain bushes, besides pigeon peas, pumpkins, &c., &c.

12. Some of the old Coolies are prospering well, having gardens of from 1 to 15 acres (often their own property) under Cocoa cultivation, there are others keeping small shops. One of the "*Hermione's*" Coolies (1878) has between £60 and £70 in the Colonial Bank.

13. Nearly all the Estates give their Coolies a certain quantity of ground provisions, bread fruit, plantains, &c. when in season. Rice for some reason or other is dear, the price varying from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Peas can be purchased for 3*d* per lb. Cocoa nut, or Olive oil at 1/- per bottle; the former is made in the island by the old Coolies.

14. The condition of the Immigration fund is satisfactory the balance being £5,045. 2. 3. There are three more annual instalments of £1,000 with interest at the rate of 5 °/₀ to be paid off.

15. No passports have been issued to time-expired Immigrants during the year.

16. On the whole the results of the year have been satisfactory. The Coolies are gradually becoming acclimatised and are getting more accustomed to their work. Consequently I expect that the present year will shew a greater number of days work performed than the past one.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
GRENADA.

FORM A.—ANNUAL RETURN.

Annual Return of Indentured Immigrants ex "Poonah" 1885 with details of Labour and Earnings from 13th January to 31st December 1885.

Estates.	Proprietors or Attornies.	Sex or Age.	Number of each.	Total of all days work of all.	Average. Work per week of all expressed as days.	Average. Of days of each.	Number of Weeks.	Total earnings. £ s. d.	Average. Week's earnings of all. £ s. d.	Average. Week's earnings of each. £ s. d.	Remarks.
Annandale ..	A. Fraser ..	M.	7	1254¼	25.1	3.6	50.	65 15 7½	1 6 3¾	0 3 9⅛	
		F.	3	503¾	10.0	3.3	..	21 17 7½	0 8 9	0 2 11	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Vendome ..	Hon. F. Harford	M.	15	2748	55.	3.7	50.	137 8 0	2 14 11½	0 3 8	'Poonah,' infant died on 15/11/86.
		F.	5	746	15.	3.0	..	27 18 10	0 11 2	0 2 2¾	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	4	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Dougaldston ..	E. M. DeFreitas	M.	9	1583¾	31.7	3.5	50.	79 7 9	1 11 9	0 3 6⅛	
		F.	3	596¼	11.9	4.0	..	22 7 2½	0 8 11¼	0 2 11¾	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Mt. Felix ..	F. Gurney ..	M.	5	1209	24.2	4.8	50.	60 8 9	1 4 2	0 4 10	One M. died 10/6/85. One B. died 15/4/85.
		F.	3	731	14.6	4.9	..	27 13 6	0 11 0¾	0 3 8¼	
		C.	1	18	.36	.36	..	0 6 0	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Belvidere ..	F. Gurney ..	M.	7	1404	28.1	4.0	50.	66 6 3½	1 6 6¼	0 3 9½	
		F.	3	550	11.0	3.7	..	19 7 11	0 7 9⅛	0 2 7	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Plaisance ..	A. Ross ..	M.	14	3445	68.9	4.9	50.	172 7 0	3 8 11¼	0 4 11½	
		F.	5	1240	24.8	5.0	..	46 12 6	0 18 7¾	0 3 8¾	
		C.	1	268	5.4	5.4	..	6 14 0	0 2 8⅛	0 2 8⅛	
		I.	2	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Waltham ..	A. & C. Ross ..	M.	10	2214	44.3	4.4	50.	109 12 10	2 3 10¼	0 4 4½	1 Infant died 22/1/85. One M. died 18/2/85.
		F.	4	750	15.0	3.75	..	32 2 9	0 12 10¼	0 3 2½	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Plaisance ..	J. Weldman ..	M.	9	2083	41.7	4.6	50.	104 3 2	2 1 8	0 4 5¾	
		F.	3	644	12.9	4.3	..	24 5 6	0 9 8½	0 3 2¾	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
River Antoine ..	Hon. G. W. Wilson, & Messrs. J. D. Glean and DeGale	M.	9	859½	17.2	1.9	50.	45 7 1	0 18 1¾	0 2 0¼	
		F.	5	69⅜	1.4	.3	..	3 4 0	0 1 3½	0 0 3⅛	
		C.	2	176½	3.4	1.7	..	2 18 9	0 1 2	0 0 7	
		I.	1	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Mt. Horne ..	H. N. Murray ..	M.	8	1015	20.3	2.5	50.	50 16 9	1 0 4	0 2 6½	
		F.	1	13	.26	.26	..	0 6 6	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	1	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

FORM A.—ANNUAL RETURN.

Annual Return of Indentured Immigrants ex "Poonah" 1885 with details of Labour and Earnings from 13th January to 31st December 1885. (Continued.)

Estates.	Proprietors or Attornies.	Sex or Age.	Number of each.	Total of all days work of all.	Average. Work per week of all expressed as days.	Average. Of days of each.	Number of Weeks.	Total earnings.	Average. Week's earnings of all.	Average. Week's earnings of each.	Remarks.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Springs ..	Hon. F. Harford	M.	6	1197	24.0	4.0	50.	59 17 0	1 3 11¼	0 4 0	One F. died on 20/3/85.
		F.	3	330	6.6	2.2	..	12 9 6	0 5 0	0 1 8	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	2	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Tuilleries and Bellevue	Hon. F. Batt ..	M.	10	1860	44.6	4.5	50.	95 10 0	1 17 2½	0 3 8½	
		F.	4	770	15.4	3.8	..	28 17 6	0 11 6½	0 2 10¾	
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		I.	1	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

Under indenture	166	Souls.
Ex "*Hermione*" entitled to Return Passages in 1888	399	" (Approximate).
Time expired	1,219	" "
	1,784	" "

Immigration Office, Grenada,
10th February, 1886.

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants

FORM B.—ANNUAL RETURN.

Annual Return shewing the number of days labour performed on Estates by East Indian Immigrants, their gross earnings and the average days earnings of each Adult &c. for eleven and a half months from 13th January to 31st December 1885.

ESTATES.	Days Men @ 1s.	Gross earnings.	Amount actually earned by each per day.	Days Women @ 9d.	Gross earnings.	Amount actually earned by each per day.	Days Children 3d. to 6d.	Gross earnings.	Days earnings each.	Deaths during Year.
		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	d.	
Annandale	1254¼	65 15 7½	1 0½	503¾	21 17 7½	0 10½	..	.. .. ..	..	
Vendome	2748	137 8 0	1 0	746	27 18 10	0 9	..	.. .. ..	..	One Infant 15/11/86.
Dougaldston ..	1583¾	79 7 9	1 0	596¼	22 7 2½	0 9	..	.. .. ..	..	
Mt Felix	1209	60 8 9	1 0	731	27 13 6	0 9	18	0 6 0	6⅔	1 M d 10-6-85. 1 B. d. 15-4-85
Belvidere	1404	66 6 3½	0 11⅓	550	19 7 11	0 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	
Plaisance S.J. ..	3445	172 7 0	1 0	1240	46 12 6	0 9	268	6 14 0	6	
Waltham	2214	109 12 10	1 0	750	32 2 9	0 10¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1 M. died 18/2/85.
Plaisance S.P. ..	2083	104 3 2	1 0	644	24 5 6	0 9	..	.. .. ..	..	
River Antoine ..	859½	45 7 1	1 0¾	69⅚	3 4 0	0 11⅓	176½	2 18 9	4	One Infant d. 22/1/85
Mt Horne	1015	50 16 9	1 0	13	0 6 6	0 6	..	.. .. ..	..	
Springs	1197	59 17 0	1 0	330	12 9 6	0 9	..	.. .. ..	..	
Tuilleries & Bellevue ..	1860	95 10 0	1 0⅓	770	28 17 6	0 9	..	.. .. ..	..	
	20872.5	1047 0 3	1 0	6943⅚	267 3 4	0 9¼	462½	9 18 9	5⅓	

Immigration Office, Grenada,
10th February, 1886.

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

FORM C.—RETURN OF DEATHS.

Date.	M.	F.	C.	I.	Total.	Disease.	Location at Death.	Remarks.
11th January	..	..	..	1		Not recorded.	On board "*Poonah.*"	
22nd "	..	..	..	1		Marasmus.	Waltham Estate	Born on board "*Poonah.*"
18th Febry.	1	..	..	..		Dysentery.	St. John's Hospital.	
20th March	..	1	..	..		Atrophy.	St. Andrew's "	
15th April	..	..	1 M	..		Debility.	St. John's "	
10th June	1	..	..	..		Dysentery.	Ditto "	
17th Novr.	..	..	..	1 F		Teething.	Vendome Estate.	Born on board "*Poonah.*"
	2	1	1	3	7			

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
10th February, 1886.

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

FORM D.

Return shewing the number of Indentured East Indian Immigrants admitted in and treated at the Colonial and District Hospitals from 13th January to 31st December 1885.

DISEASES.	Colony Hospital			St Andrew's Hospital.			St. John's Hospital.		
	Cured.	Under Treatment	Died.	Cured.	Under Treatment.	Died.	Cured.	Under Treatment.	Died.
Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Do. rectal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ascitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Boils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Cancrum Ovis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cellulitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chancre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Colic ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Debility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Diarrhœa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Dysentery ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Fracture of Arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ground itch ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmaturia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Indigestion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Injury to foot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carried forward	1	..	..	6	..	1	32	..	3

DISEASES.	Colony Hospital.			St. Andrew's Hospital.			St. John's. Hospital.		
	Cured.	Under Treatment.	Died.	Cured.	Under Treatment.	Died.	Cured.	Under Treatment.	Died.
Brought forward	1	..	..	6	..	1	32	..	3
Monomania ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onychia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Phymosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis ..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scabies ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shamming ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Skin disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Sore throat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Struma ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Swelling, ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Ulcer ..	9	..	..	9	..	..	16	1	..
Wounds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Yaws ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	†1	..
Total Cases ..	16	1	..	20	..	1	71	1	3

* Discharged incurable. † Sent to Colony Hospital.

Colony Hospital	16	1	..
St Andrew's "	20	..	1
St. John's "	71	1	3
Total ..	107	2	4

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
10th February, 1886.

FORM E.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST IMMIGRANTS.

UNDER IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

District.	No. of Cases	Nature of Complaint	Convicted.	Non-Convicted.	Punishments.
St. George ..	2	Neglecting to begin work	2	..	14 days H L 1 month's H L (same offender.)
	1	Attempting to persuade Gangaram an Indentured Immigrant to refuse to work	1	..	14 days H L
St. John's and St. Mark's	2	Refusing to labour.	..	2	Dismissed without prejudice.
	1	Absenting himself from Estate.	1	..	Fined 20/- with costs or 15 days H L.
	2	Using threatening words to Overseer.	1	1	Fined 10/- or 10 days H.L Second dismissed without prejudice
St. Patrick's ..	1	Refusing to begin work.	1	..	Fined 20/- or 20 days imprisonment.

UNDER CRIMINAL LAW.

St John's and St. Mark's	4	Assault and battery.	2	2	Two fined £2 and costs or two weeks H L Two dismissed without prejudice,
St Andrew's ..	1	Entering premises at Mt. Horne for unlawful purpose.	1	..	Three Months H.L.

FORM E (Continued.)—COMPLAINTS AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

Nil.

R JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
10th February, 1886.

FORM F.—RETURN OF BIRTHS.

ESTATES.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Observations.
		1885.	
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
10th February, 1886.

FORM G.—ABSTRACT OF MURDER OF WOMEN 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6					7
					Per Centages.					
Colony.	East Indian Population.	Total Murders reported during 1885.	Murders of Women during 1885.	Murders of Wives during 1885.	Of column 3 on " 2.	Of column 4 on " 2.	Of column 5 on " 2.	Of column 4 on " 3.	Of column 5 on " 3.	Remarks.
Gronada ..	Nil.									

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
10th February, 1886.

R. JUKES HUGHES,
Actg. Protector of Immigrants.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
VIII
From B. A.
175

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF

PART II.

Surinam (Report).

Para.		Page.
26.	Housing of labourers	151
27.	Medical arrangements	152
28.	Tasks, hours and wages	153
29.	Administration of justice and provisions of the Ordinance...	156
30.	Facilities for (*a*) meeting friends, (*b*) for lodging complaints and (*c*) for celebrating marriages and religious ceremonies.	165
31.	Relations between employers and labourers	166
32.	Repatriation	167
33.	Immigration Department	169
34.	Free Indians	170
35.	Education	174

Appendices.

Appendix.		
19.	Table showing the births and mortality among British Indian Immigrants, Javanese Immigrants and the other population from 1887 to 1911, both inclusive.	175
20.	Statement showing the weekly average earnings of British Indian Immigrants for the past five years 1908—12 for each estate.	176
21.	Statement showing Money and Jewellery deposited by return immigrants for payment to them on arrival, etc., etc.	180
22.	Memorial from the members of the Surinam Immigration Union.	183
23.	Form of agreement for intending immigrants ...	185
24.	Form of contract with emigrants proceeding to Surinam ...	187
25.	Statement containing information regarding settlements	191
26.	Ordinance of the 19th April 1895 regarding the settling of immigrants as colonists in Surinam.	194
27.	Form of contract for lessees of tracts of lands ...	196
28.	Form of agreement for lessees of tracts of lands ...	199

Jamaica (Report).

Para.		
36.	Housing of immigrants	201
37.	Medical arrangements	202
38.	Tasks, hours and wages	205
39.	Administration of justice	208
40.	Provisions of the Ordinance	210
41.	Relations between employers and labourers	212
42.	Facilities for (*a*) lodging complaints, (*b*) meeting friends, (*c*) celebrating festivals.	218

JAMAICA (REPORT)—*contd.*

PARA.		PAGE.
43.	Repatriation	214
44.	The Protector and staff	214
45.	Free Indians	215
46.	Education	216

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
29.	Regulations for the guidance of the Protector Inspector and Medical Officers engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Laws, in deciding as to the fitness of dwelling houses.	217
30.	Distance of hospitals from estates	218
31.	Tariff of medical fees	220
32.	Work and wages, men and women	223
33.	Return of wages	233
34.	Result of complaints against labourers during 1910, 1911 and 1912.	234
34 (*a*)	Occupation of free Indians	243

FIJI (REPORT).

PARA.		
47.	Housing of labourers	245
48.	Medical arrangements	248
49.	Tasks, hours and wages	250
50.	Administration of justice and penal clauses of the Ordinance	254
51.	Other provisions of the Ordinance	255
52.	Facilities for (*a*) lodging complaints, (*b*) visiting freinds and (*c*) performing religious ceremonies.	256
53.	Relations of employers and labourers	256
54.	Repatriation	257
55.	Staff of the Immigration Department	258
56.	Free Indians	259
57.	Education	265

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
35.	Return showing the indentured and unindentured immigrant population of plantations and distances from each plantation of the hospitals to which immigrants are sent for treatment.	267
36.	Plantation Hospitals	274
37. (*a*)	Average earnings of Indian immigrants	278
37. (*b*)	Condensed return of work, absence, and wages earned on estates during the year 1912.	288
38.	Quantity and cost of rations	293
39.	Memorandum of agreement under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, 1890.	294

APPENDICES—*contd.*

APPENDIX.		PAGE.
40.	Wages paid to free coolies during crushing season ...	296
41.	Return showing the adult indentured immigrant population and the number of prosecutions filed by employers against indentured immigrants on plantations during the years 1910, 1911, 1912.	297
42. (*a*)	Return showing the number of immigrants landed in Fiji in each year from 1882 to 1912.	302
42. (*b*)	Classification of immigrants repatriated in each year from 1889 to 1912.	303
43.	Government Indian settlements in Fiji	304
44.	Area and value of land occupied by indentured immigrants in the year 1913.	305
45. (*a*)	Amounts deposited for transmission to India by immigrants repatriated, together with declared value of jewellery, coins, etc., in their possession.	306
45 (*b*)	Rules for the transmission of moneys of Indian immigrants	309

GENERAL (REPORT).

PARA.		
58.	Facilities for corresponding with relatives in India ...	311
59.	Terms of agreement	311
60.	Indentured women	313
61.	Suicides and immortality on estates	315
62.	Wages returns	320
63.	Summary	321

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
46.	Number of deaths from Suicide and the ratio per million of population in the different Provinces of India, during each of the years 1904 to 1908.	324
A.	Memorandum of instructions for the guidance of officers deputed to the Colonies importing Indian labour.	325
B.	List of States visited once or oftener for the purpose of obtaining information.	327
C. (*a*)	Number of Indians despatched to, and the number returned from, Trinidad.	328
C (*b*)	Number of Indians despatched to, and the number returned from, British Guiana.	329
C (*c*)	Number of British Indian emigrants who arrived in Surinam from 1890 to 1912.	330
C (*d*)	Number of emigrants despatched to, and the number returned from, Jamaica.	333
C (*e*)	Number of emigrants despatched to, and the number returned from, Fiji.	334

SURINAM.

26. Housing of labourers.—The accommodation provided for labourers is on the scale of 15 cubic metres and 6 square metres for each adult, in addition to cooking rooms. In each building a cooking room is built at the back of the living room. The dwellings seen by us were in good order. The floors were of rammed earth while in British Colonies wooden floors are prescribed. The labourers seem to like the earthen floors, but medical opinion in British Colonies as in India regards these with disfavour. The objection to wooden floors may have originated in the provision of the Royal Decree of 1872 which prohibited empty spaces below the level of floors. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk detached wooden cottages for a single family each with a small piece of land attached were being introduced. We think this arrangement adds considerably to the comfort of the occupants, but doubt the reasonableness of enforcing its universal adoption even where the configuration of the land near suitable dwelling sites favours the arrangement. Sites are drained by open channels dug in the earth. The fact that the ground level is sometimes little above the level of high tide seems to point to the need not only for good drainage but for raised wooden floors. We were fortunate enough to have dry weather during our visit, but in the long wet season extending from April till August it is probably of most importance to see that trenches are broad and deep enough to carry away storm water quickly. Latrines are built on the edge of the tidal rivers, creeks, or water channels adjoining all estates. We were informed that on some of the estates they were not regularly used. The estates are carved out of the forests fringing the rivers, and where the labourers are few omission to use latrines may have no injuries or objectionable consequences. But they should always be provided and kept clean and in good order. On large estates where a considerable body of labourers would foul the immediate surroundings insanitary habits should be actively discouraged. Abundant drinking water is obtained from wells, canals, and cisterns in which rain water is collected. On one settlement (not an estate) the cultivators complained that they had to fetch water from about half a mile. The construction of a fresh water channel at Government expense was about to be undertaken. The Agent General for Immigration is a frequent visitor to plantations. The Commissaries or District Executive Officers visit each estate once a month. The Government medical officer visits estates twice or three times weekly. A central medical Inspector visits estates once in six months. The visiting medical officer does not seem to be required to make periodical sanitary inspections other than as regards water-supply. He is required to visit the buildings occasionally to ensure that all persons needing attendance are sent to hospital, and to submit a quarterly report on the health of all plantations in his district. Unless reasons with which we are not acquainted justify the substitution of earthen floors for wooden floors the latter should be provided. Round groups of buildings cement channels for storm water should also be provided. Where separate washing streams are not available bathing places should be constructed. Apart from the defects indicated the housing is satisfactory, and the erection on the Government Farm of model cottages with cultivable plots attached is unique. We prefer the separate cooking room as in Fiji, but would not insist on the present arrangement being changed, especially as most immigrants appear to like it. Possibly when a labourer returns from work on a showery day the Surinam arrangement has solid advantages as well as attractions.

The principal diseases are malaria, ankylostomiasis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. The English abstracts of the departmental reports do not give detailed statistics, and our ignorance of the Dutch language rendered reference to the medical reports of the Colony impracticable. The average annual sickness from all causes is, however, shown in the abstracts. It has varied in recent years from 20 to 28 days per head, including of course maternity cases. The sickness recorded among the Javanese immigrants is considerably less, from 15 to 18 days, but the birth rate is only a little more than half of

the Indian rate. Their habits certainly exhibit no hygienic superiority. The average total rate is the same as in British Guiana. The calculation and publication of the annual rate for each of the principal ailments would be useful. The forms of hospital register which we recommend for adoption in British Colonies would be equally useful here, and the annual report might give an abstract of the information therein compiled. An active campaign against malaria has in recent years been undertaken in this Colony also, and employers are required to distribute quinine regularly to labourers. The immediate surroundings of buildings were kept free from vegetation, and we noted no case of infraction of the rule requiring vegetation to be removed for a distance of 15 metres. With more accurate information regarding sickness the existence of sanitary defects will more surely be detected and obviated. An outbreak of malarial fever in one locality a few years ago was followed by special measures for destroying mosquitoes, but in a country with much dense forest and a heavy rain-fall, about 90 inches, very beneficial results can hardly be expected from measures necessarily restricted within narrow limits. The only result that could with confidence be predicted as a consequence of providing insect proof gauze in doors and windows of dwellings would be expense and trouble to employers. Perhaps the Government Farm at Slotwijk might experiment in this direction. Anything which substantially reduced the sickness due to malaria would justify expense and trouble. The very marked goodwill and respect which the labourers on the Government Farm bear towards the superior staff would ensure that the experiment was fairly tried on the part of the labourers, and if the result was found after a few years to be satisfactory, other labourers might be induced to make good use of arrangements provided solely in their interests. But until the co-operation of the labourers could be relied on it would be unreasonable to place a costly and unprofitable burden on employers generally. Sanitary standards cannot, however, be raised without judicious experiment.

27. Medical arrangements.—Each estate is ordinarily required to provide a hospital according to a prescribed pattern, but estates employing not more than twenty persons may set apart accommodation of a simpler type provided it is separate from the labourers' dwelling accommodation. In all cases the chief medical Inspector must approve of the accommodation, which must be sufficient to receive in-door patients up to ten per cent of the estate population. All but two estates, which have a joint hospital, have separate hospitals. The hospitals must be visited by the district medical officer at least twice in each week, or oftener if necessary. There are few large estates but, as recommended for Trinidad, the hospitals of such estates should normally be visited three times weekly. On the largest estate in the Colony the doctor was in fact a daily visitor. Almost all the estates are on water ways and a flag hung out is sufficient to stop the medical officer on his daily rounds if there is pressing need for his services. Of course he may also be summoned by special messenger from his residence or elsewhere at any time. The employer is bound to provide as many male and female nurses as the medical officer considers to be necessary. The hospital subordinates did not appear to be trained to assist in ankylostomiasis as in British Guiana hospitals. Cases requiring special care or treatment are removed to the fine public hospital at Paramaribo, of which the staff and equipment are above lay criticism. Of its popularity with Indian patients and of its sympathetic tolerance of their idiosyncrasies we can speak confidently. As in other Colonies labourers suffering from trivial ailments are treated as out-door patients on estates. Pregnant and suckling women may be placed on free rations by the Agent General or the District Commissary, whether this is recommended by the medical officer or not. The regulations regarding the medical officer's authority to order special diet are not quite clear, but in practice he orders such diet as he thinks necessary. The responsibility for putting labourers on reduced tasks is imposed on the District Commissary, who is naturally guided by his medical adviser. Whatever proportion of a normal task may be fixed, the minimum wage is the ration of food prescribed for new immigrants, worth about five pence halfpenny or five and a half annas.

Labourers discharged from hospital may be ordered rations or diet even if they are exempted from all work. We have already recommended the introduction of forms of hospital registers similar to those proposed for British Colonies. The average annual number of days sickness per head is shown in the annual abstract. Still more detail would be valuable for reasons given earlier in our report. In the last five years the annual number of days sickness per head was 20 or over, in one year 28. Ten years ago the sickness in days was nearly one-half less. The increase is mainly due not to unhealthy conditions but to efficient medical treatment of a greatly increased number of maternity cases. We found no record of criminal cases for breaches of hospital regulations, and the immigrants had no complaints about treatment.

Requisitions regarding medical and sanitary matters are usually made by the medical inspector through the District Commissary who supervises their execution. The system seems to work satisfactorily.

Under a Surinam Ordinance of 1879 the district medical officer is required to give medical attendance *gratis* to *all* immigrants and their families in his district. Employers are bound to make the same medical provision for labourers who have completed their indentured service and settled on plantations as for indentured labourers, but immigrants who have given up their right to a return passage are entitled as of right only to the assistance of the state medical officer. Labourers living on estates are for practical purposes excluded from commuting their right to return passages. Except as to the frequency of *compulsory* visits to large estates we found the medical arrangements satisfactory.

In Appendix 19 will be found statistics of the birth-rate and death-rate for the 15 years ending 1911 amongst indentured and free immigrants, Javanese, and the general population. The indentured birth-rate, upwards of 4 per cent in recent years, is very high when it is borne in mind that only one-third of the adult population are females. The birth-rate among the free Indians is low, but the proportion of females to males in the total population is given as 410 to 1,000. The death-rate amongst free Indians is low, averaging in recent years 14 per 1,000. The indentured death-rate has been higher in the last four years than previously. It was highest in 1909, having decreased from 27 per 1,000 in that year to 21 in 1911. The immediate cause of the increase in 1909 seems to have been malarial fever. It was noticed by Mr. Consul Pigott at the time, and the health conditions on estates have since received the attention of his successors who recognised successful efforts made to reduce sickness and mortality from this cause. The proportion of infant mortality is not known. The value of the English abstract of the annual report would be enhanced if the number of births, the number of still-births, and the number of deaths of infants under one year were stated. The death-rate of indentured Indians is much lower than the general death-rate of the Colony, which during the period covered by the statistics has never been lower than 23·9 as compared with an Indian indentured minimum of 11·8.

28. Tasks, hours, and wages.—The regulations embodied in the Surinam Ordinances closely follow the provisions of the British Guiana Ordinances. The working day is fixed at seven hours, and the payment for a day's work or a task is 24 cents (12 annas) of British Guiana Currency. The Dutch Guiana Currency in actual use consists of guilders or florins (of 20 pence or annas) divided into 100 cents of local coinage. Wages are expressed in estate registers, etc., in local coinage.

The wages on most of the estates visited in this Colony were low. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk, on two cocoa and coffee estates of which one was owned by a prosperous and influential Indian who arrived under indenture and the other by a Dutch proprietor, and on sugar estates near Nickeri, weekly earnings of upwards of three guilders (=5 shillings or 3¾ rupees) were the rule for able-bodied men. On other estates earnings in excess of 2½ guilders (=four shillings and two pence, or 3⅛ rupees), were unusual, and weekly earnings of two guilders were undesirably frequent. As in other Colonies, women's earnings ranged from one-half to two-thirds of the men's earnings. A reference to the annual abstract reports transmitted through the British Consul, shows that

the men's average number of working days 1909, 1910 and 1911 was 187, 187 and 177, respectively, the corresponding averages for women being 134, 134, and 131. The women's employment is of course affected by pregnancy and nursing. In round figures, the men lose one-third of the working days. The regulation entitling the employer to require six days' work weekly is certainly not abused. The men's earnings represented nearly 13 pence per day worked, and the women's nine pence. In Appendix 20 of this report is given a statement showing weekly average earnings (in florins and cents) of men and women in the years 1908 to 1912. The weekly earnings at the time of our visit were substantially lower than those on the majority of estates visited. For instance, on an estate on which men's average earnings approximated 5½ shillings in 1912 we found very few labourers earning more than four shillings. On another estate visited the District Commissary had initiated proceedings against the manager on account of the severity of the tasks and proved his charge with the result that a fine was imposed. Here also the earnings for some months prior to our visit were 25 per cent lower than the recorded averages in previous years. In conversation with this manager the reasonableness of the tasks was defended, apparently with perfect sincerity, on the ground that a minority of the men never failed to finish them. On yet another estate visited an overseer had been discharged recently at the instance of the Commissary who regarded his tasks as too severe. The Colony has been passing through a severe crisis in recent years. Cocoa plantations, formerly profitable, have been attacked by disease and almost destroyed. Bananas of the finer kinds suitable for export were also attacked with equally disastrous results. Surinam like other Colonies in the West Indies experienced a severe drought in the year preceding our arrival. We understood that an advance of one million guilders (£83,333) granted a few years ago by the Netherlands Government to enable planters to recover from the effects of these calamities had to be written off. Out of 70 estates employing indentured labour only four were sugarcane plantations. The others were for the most part combined cocoa and banana plantations, with varying proportions of the area under coffee, rubber, or maize. Employers generally were struggling to exist, and wages gravitated downward. The Commissaries or executive district officers exhorted and warned managers to avoid raising tasks or lowering wages, and in a few cases vigorously intervened in one or other of the ways mentioned above. But when a loan from the Home Government is found within a few years of its issue to be irrecoverable there is a limit to the pressure which inspecting officers can be expected to exercise on employers. An employer who must cut down expenditure or go into bankruptcy will allow his labourers to take holidays freely with the result that many will aim only at earning what is needed for subsistence. A tendency to increase tasks will also reduce the inclination of labourers to work more than is necessary.

In 1910 the Government of the Colony appointed a commission to draft a tariff of tasks and wages. The committee drew up a scale of tasks in each of the ordinary cultural operations, prefixing the remark that it could only serve as a general guide. As stated earlier in our report no hard and fast scale is possible. For instance, in the Surinam scale, felling brushwood is to be paid for at from 15 to 30 guilders per acre ; weeding cocoa plantation with hoe 3·60 to 7·30 guilders per acre ; at cutting grass a task varies from 100 to 300 kilograms ; on coffee plantations a task of hoeing round trees will range from 30 to 45 trees. In each case allowance must be made for the soil, vegetation, etc. There is practically no danger that an employer will set a task above the maximum, but there is a danger that he will make insufficient allowance for difficulties. In the last of the examples given above, a task of 36 trees assigned where 30 trees would be reasonable is an unfair increase of 20 per cent and is still below the mean task for this class of work. Doubtless a general scale has some value as a general guide to inspecting officers but the performance of a number of time tests will enable them to use their own observation and judgment, and it is on those that the Commissaries whom we met relied. The overtime rule is the same as in Trinidad, and in this Colony also a definite rate for overtime work is recommended. A regular record of overtime work must be kept under the existing regulations.

So far as we could ascertain, the British Guiana privilege of keeping cows or cultivating plots is not conceded by employers other than the Superintendent of the Government Farm and the managers of two other estates. Again, we recommend that the industrious and well-behaved workers should be rewarded in this way.

Very few labourers are settled on or near estates, and except in a few localities the greater part of the work on estates is done by indentured labourers. Round Paramaribo cocoa estates regularly employ free labourers usually by the day and not by the task. Men have been seen going to work at 7-30 A. M., the daily rate of wages which they received being 80 local cents = one shilling and four pence or one rupee. Free labourers working on one settlement for an Indian employer were found to be receiving one guilder (= 1¼ rupees or 1*s.* 8*d.*), which seems to have been exceptional. The free time-worker is paid about four annas daily more than the indentured workers, but is employed less regularly and resides at some distance from the plantation. The largest sugar estate is about an hour's journey from a large Indian settlement, but even in times of unemployment the estate which needs labour seems to attract very few free labourers from the settlement. The wages on this sugar estate were slightly lower than on the two sugar estates in the Nickeri districts, and the manager seemed to regard Javanese immigrants as better workers than Indians.

The indentured labourer benefits from the local regulation empowering either the Immigration Agent-General or the District Commissary to order pregnant and suckling women to be placed on rations. Exact information as to the general operation of this rule is not available, but we found it was being applied. We have suggested that in British Colonies the period during which rations (or diet) might be given to these women should be from 4 to 6 months. The officers administering the regulations in Surinam would be assisted by having the period recognised. The Ordinance requires all employers to provide nurseries, which were well managed on estates visited by us and enabled parents to work without anxiety about their children. During the first three months rations which cost 5½ annas are issued to labourers, while the deduction from wages is only four annas.

While we recognise, firstly, that inspecting officers in this Colony have tried to secure that tasks, hours and wages shall be equitable, and have in some cases prosecuted parsimonious or oppressive employers, and, secondly, that employers generally are in serious straits, we feel it our duty to point out that wages have in general fallen much too low and that on many estates only the pick of the labourers can be expected to save money unless average earnings are substantially increased. Food-stuffs are a little dearer than in British Guiana and the full ration costs from five pence half penny to six pence. Even allowing for the substitution of cheaper for dearer articles of food, taste and not nutritive value being subordinated to economy, average earnings of slightly less than thirteen pence daily earned on 187 out of 365 days leave a small margin, while women earning $\frac{1284 \times 9}{365}$ pence or about three pence farthing daily, even with maternity allowances and free maintenance as indoor or outdoor patients are barely self supporting. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk where the men earned weekly 3·15 guilders or 5 shillings and three pence many had saved money. Their Savings Bank books were kept by the manager, and in several the credits ranged from 200 to 300 guilders, *i.e.*, Rs. 250 to Rs. 375. The conditions on this farm are unexceptionable from the labourer's point of view, and employers need look no further for guidance.

Having regard to the low average of working days there would seem in this Colony special reason to stimulate and encourage labourers by giving an extra bonus to regular workers. It cannot be advantageous to pay the cost of importing and, after five years, repatriating labourers who work on about 920 days when with ordinary industry the working days might be enhanced by about 40 per cent. A liberal allowance for Sundays, holidays, sickness, etc., would be 100 days leaving 265 working days yearly. Apparently four labourers are imported to do work which would be light employment for three. It is obviously very undesirable that the conditions of employment should be such that a

wider than those of an Immigration Agent, not only need not forward complaints but is by the Ordinance explicitly required to effect a settlement out of Court if possible. The complaints tried judicially are those which survive his inquiry. We have already suggested the explanation of the increased number of judicial proceedings in recent years, when the Colony was passing through a crisis similar to a severe Indian famine. The increase need not affect confidence in the system. In normal times the percentage of prosecutions averaged about 13 per cent with slight fluctuations. This figure should be reduced, and with higher wages and a system of rewards to the industrious and well-behaved, the former average percentage might be reduced by about one-half. Petty acts or omissions which may be irritating to an employer but are to be expected from ignorant and untrained workers will have to be checked otherwise than by judicial punishment, and only the recalcitrant idler or mischief-maker will in the interests of general discipline be kept in order by sterner methods. There are in every batch of immigrants a number of men who are not merely idle but refractory and vicious, whose unchecked influence would demoralise a large number.

The Ordinance does not distinguish between desertion and unlawful absence as offences. It imposes on employers the duty of reporting unlawful absence within 48 hours, and empowers the District Commissary and superior police officers to apprehend persons suspected of being unlawfully absent. It is assumed that a labourer who remains away for more than a day may not intend to return, and instead of constituting a separate offence for absence exceeding a specified time leaves to the Court the responsibility of deciding each case on its merits In the interests of the labourer the employer is compelled to report absence which is regarded as *primâ facie* longer than a casual unauthorised holiday. If the absentee is apprehended or returns voluntarily after any interval the Commissary may, after inquiry, decide that a prosecution is unnecessary. We think this arrangement suits the local conditions and do not think it necessary or desirable to recommend the absolute assimilation of rules and methods in this and British Colonies.

The marriage law relating to Asiatics was modified in 1907 The Ordinance is not a complete statement of the law but an enactment modifying the application of the provisions of the Civil Code. The procedure is summarised in the following note supplied by the Agent-General :—

> "A male immigrant not being under 15 years of age and a female immigrant not being under 13 years of age, wishing to contract a civil marriage, may signify such wish to the Registrar of the District in which they or one of the parties reside."
>
> "The Registrar thereupon shall call upon the parties to sign a notice which shall be furnished to them free of charge by the Registrar and shall contain a declaration by the parties that they intend to marry. In case they cannot sign, mention will be made thereof in the notice."
>
> "The Registrar shall thereupon give public notice of the intended marriage by advertisement and by posting up an extract of the notice for two following Sundays in a conspicuous place in his office."
>
> "If the parties have different residences the proceedings just mentioned shall be taken in each residence."
>
> "The Registrar at the same time requests the Immigration Agents General to forward to him all such certificates as are prescribed by the Ordinance relating to marriage of Asiatics of the 2nd September 1907 (Government paper, 1908, No. 2) to the effect that there does not appear from the records of the Immigration Department to be any impediment to their intended marriage."
>
> "Before proceeding to the solemnization of the marriage the Registrar shall convince himself that there are no other lawful impediments to the intended marriage."
>
> "If required all marriage ceremonies are done free of any charge."
>
> "In conclusion I may add that for persons other than Asiatics the age at which they may contract a marriage may not be under 18 years for a male and not under 15 years for a female."

Religious marriages have no legal validity. Immigrants married on arrival obtain prompt registration with the sanction of the Agent-General. The num-

ber of marriages registered in the last four years were 209, 148, 152 and 107, the great majority being marriages registered on arrival. The British Consul informed us that marriages may be registered free of cost on one day in each week at Paramaribo. Both Hindus and Musalmans in the Colony marry according to their own religious rites and ignore the registry offices. Appendix 22 is a copy of an address presented to us at a meeting of the most influential Indian residents of the Colony who requested us to have their religious marriages recognised. We recommend that in this Colony also a number of Hindu priests and Musalman *kazis* be recognised as marriage Registrars, and that where the parties have reached a marriageable age and due notice of the intention to marry is publicly given, no third party's consent shall be requisite to ensure validity. In practice both Hindus and Musalmans will have their marriages arranged by their parents in most cases. We were informed that in this Colony parents who had promised girls in marriage often refused to fulfil the promise if a better match offered subsequently. This is not unknown in India. The best remedy for this social trouble is the emigration of more girls with their parents, as we have elsewhere recommended.

The duration of an immigrant's engagement is five years, but periods of unlawful absence or imprisonment are not included with the proviso that the normal period may not be extended by more than two and-a-half years. A man sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a crime committed while he is under indenture is on release liable to serve out his full term of indentured service. We think that unlawful absence or imprisonment should not usually or necessarily involve an extension of service. The Agent-General should have power to treat all periods of unlawful absence or imprisonment as part of the indentured period, whether the employer wished these periods to be deducted or not. It would also be better to diminish the employers' fees payable to the immigration fund than to compel him to take back a dangerous criminal. The compulsory extension of service is provided for in the Convention of 1870 between the Dutch and British Governments.

The sale of rations by an immigrant is penalised as in British Colonies. We think that only the purchaser should be punishable.

In this Colony also an immigrant who conceals his identity is liable to punishment. We think that no special provision of this kind is desirable. If the general law of the Colony does not penalise refusal to answer truthfully questions put by responsible authorities the immigrant should not be placed under a special liability in this respect. If the general law applies no special provision is necessary. An immigrant may not be arrested by a police officer on vague suspicion in this Colony. A person reasonably believed to be unlawfully absent may be arrested. As mistakes, however few, made by police officers in good faith would cause irritation amongst the general Indian community, we think that the right of apprehension should be confined to (1) the officers specially appointed to supervise and protect immigrants, (2) the employer of an immigrant, and (3) persons with written authority from the persons mentioned in (1) and (2). The fact that written passes are not always required or given renders this most desirable. Indians are now about one-third of the total population. There are nearly five free Indians for each indentured Indian, and the right of apprehension of Indians suspected of being deserters should now be exercised only by those who will not make mistakes. Information as to the number of arrests made by police officers under the existing law is not available but they are undoubtedly few.

Employers are bound to arrange for a shop on the plantation if required, the prices being fixed at the same rate as Paramaribo prices. In an earlier paragraph mention was made of a case in which the shop-keeper paid a large premium for the privilege of having two shops. We think that the employer might be compelled to provide a site and building if required but that the appointment and removal of shop-keepers should be in the hands of the Agent-General, whose powers would be exercised by the District Commissaries subject to his general control.

The Ordinance recognises re-indenture, after the expiry of the first five years, for periods of from one to five years. A premium at the rate of 20 guilders for each year is payable on re-engagement. Some labourers are attracted by the payment of a substantial sum in cash to enter into further agreements. The average yearly number of re-indentures since 1890 is 167, and for the four years ending 1911 is 88. In the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905, re-indentures aggregated 133. In 1906 and 1907 there were 308 and 266 indentures. The variations apparently follow variations in the number of immigrants introduced. Following years of reduced immigration re-indentures increase, and when immigration is active re-indentures decrease. We think that the interests of the labourer will be better served by abolishing re-indenture Employers who wish to retain trained labourers on their estates will rely on attractive conditions of work and residence and not on the fact that an agreement entered into by a needy and improvident labourer can be enforced under penal sanction. In the case of the new immigrant, imported at considerable expense and ordinarily needing about two years training before he becomes an efficient workman and generally adapts himself to his new surroundings, and an engagement for a term of years during which he is under protective supervision is reasonable. After that period expires he should not be induced to give up his status as a free labourer. The employers in British Guiana attract labourers to reside on their estates by fair treatment and fair wages. Similar methods will have the same results elsewhere. If employers in other colonies cannot always provide land as easily as British Guiana employers alternative attractions may be found. A system under which a bonus was payable after and not before a term of engagement might enable an employer, whose promise was recognised as good security, to exact regular work from a trained labourer without invoking the assistance of the judiciary.

While discussing the provisions of the Ordinance with the Agent-general the latter drew our attention to certain stipulations in the Convention of 1870. In the English version of Article 8 the words "The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the immigrant shall receive a return passage to India, etc.," occur. In Article 9 and in the local Ordinance it is stated that he shall *be entitled to* receive, etc. It does not seem to have been the intention of the framers of the Convention that immigrants were to be re-shipped against their will and in fact many commute their right for a money payment.

Article 9 is mandatory as regards the extension of the immigrant's period of indenture by the period of absence from work. In all colonies the agreement was understood to be for a certain number of working days. We venture to urge that the extension of the agreement should neither be compulsory nor usual, and that agreements executed in India should state that days lost by reason of unlawful absence or of imprisonment will count towards the five-year period unless for special reasons the officer specially appointed to look after the interests of immigrants orders otherwise. The closing words of paragraph 3 of this Article,—"but from that time he will lose his right to a free-return passage"—ought apparently to be deleted. The right to a return passage is now in fact retained until (*a*) the immigrant becomes an occupant of land, and (*b*) such occupant accepts commutation money in lieu of return passage. In a few cases immigrants setting up business are allowed to commute, but the policy of the Colony is to attract settlers to the land. It does not wish to make good conduct and a disposition to settle adequate grounds in themselves for forfeiting the right to return passage. As regards paragraph 40 of this article our views have been recorded above.

Article 10 places narrow limitations on the work which may be required on days which are ordinarily holidays. The safety of a plantation or of the lives of the residents thereon as well as other urgent reasons may justify an employer in calling on his labourers to work on non-working days It would seem reasonable to allow the Agent-General, subject to the control of the Governor of the colony, to notify emergencies justifying an employer in calling on his labourers to render special service, which would of course be specially remunerated. The British Consul might be supplied with a copy of any such notification.

Article 20 stipulates that a labourer may not without his own consent be transferred to another employer. We have earlier in our report recommended that the Agent General or Protector in each Colony should be empowered to make transfers without the consent of either employer or labourer. We understand that in this Colony a case arose in which a labourer was removed to another plantation to obviate serious trouble, and that the new employer's right to exact work or enforce residence was judicially questioned. The general body of indentured immigrants are certainly not gainers by the existing regulation.

For Article 22 of the Convention a more precise summary of the conditions of employment might be substituted. Tasks and wages should be regulated in the same way as in British Guiana.

We also discussed with the Immigration Agent General the conditions of the agreement with emigrants in India. These conditions are now summarised on the reverse of the form executed in the presence of the registering officer. A specimen of the form (Colonial Emigration Form No. 5) is printed as Appendix 23. The Agent General thought that the conditions might with advantage be expressed more fully and more precisely as in the contract form of 1877 (*vide* Appendix 24), and proposed a few additions. He also pointed out that as Surinam is not a British Colony the contract should embody a full statement of the conditions recognised as suitable by the two Governments. We concur with his proposals generally but think that in some particulars modifications might be made. The following draft is that proposed by the Agent General, and the subsequent comments are ours :—

DRAFT.

Condition of labour agreements entered upon with emigrants in British India.

I.—*Term of Agreement.*

Five years from the day of arrival in the Colony.

This term is to be increased by the time during which the emigrant has been absent for reasons of desertion or imprisonment, with the understanding, however, tha the entire agreement shall not last longer than seven and-a-half years, computed frotm the day of entrance.

I I.—*Nature of work.*

Field and factory-work, by which is underetood all kinds of work which the emigrant is able to do on a plantation in Surinam, to be indicated by the Immigration Agent.

III.—*Working days.*

Every day, excepting Sundays and Public holidays, together with Indian holidays, *viz.*, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus. In case of absolute necessity the labourer is obliged to work also on Sundays and Public holidays on which days he is also obliged to do such work as watching, the rowing of boats, the taking care of cattle and such like at the usual wages.

IV.—*Minimum duration of labour per day.*

Seven hours in the field or ten hours in the factory.

V.—*Mode of working.*

Time-work or task-work.

VI.—*Daily wages.*

TIME-WORK.

(1) For able-bodied males upward of 16 years for a full day-task of seven hours in the field or ten hours in the factory a minimum wage of 60 cents (equal 24 cents British Currency). For all other emigrants not less than 40 cents (equal 16 cents British Currency).

In fixing the wages the nature of the work will be taken into account. For work requiring more than common exertion or handiness a higher wage than the minimum will be paid proportionate to the nature of the work.

TASK-WORK.

The same amount paid for time-work. The task-work in field and factory will be so regulated that even moderate [full] labourers during 7 or 10 hours may earn at least 60 cents.

Industrious and experienced labourers more in proportion to work produced.

Females and young men from 13 to 16 years may be compelled to do not more than two-thirds of a male's task.

(2) For children under 13 years no wage is fixed; they are not obliged to labour; when, however, they perform any work their wages will be rated according to their ability and to the aforesaid standard.

(3) For overwork in case of day-work additional wages of 10 cents per hour will be paid.

(4) The minimum wages at 60 cents will also be paid for working-days during which no work is given to the labourer.

(5) The labourer will be paid out weekly on a fixed paying day in ready cash after deducting the weekly repayment for rations given to him. In case the labourer has earned less than he owes for rations that week, the account will still be regarded as settled.

No deduction of wages shall take place in cases not provided for in the prevailing Ordinances.

(6) In case the labourer is unable to reach his dwelling place within 45 minutes a compensation will be given to him for the further distance at the rate provided for in Article VI, paragraph 3

VII.—*Rations.*

During the first three months after his arrivel in the Colony the employer is obliged to furnish the freshly arrived labourer with provisions on the scale prescribed by the Governor. Emigrants between 10 and 16 years shall receive half and children under 10 years one-third of the quantity fixed for adults.

The emigrant may be charged 20 cents per day for each ration. Rations to children will be given gratuitously.

During the first seven days after arrival at the plantation rations will be given free of charge.

VIII.—*Other conditions.*

(1) The emigrant is entitled for himself and his family to proper housing free of charge; to a sufficient quantity of good water for drinking and cooking purposes, and, in case of illness, to free medical treatment and nursing.

(2) The employer shall provide the emigrant at his arrival at the plantation free of charge with the first tools necessary, to wit a cutlass and a shovel of a good quality.

After this the labourer is obliged to provide himself with tools for field-work on his own account.

(3) The emigrant wishing to avail himself of his right to a free return passage shall contribute to the expenses for his outfit on board by depositing with the Immigration Agent the sum of—

f.12·50 for a male adult;

f.12·50 for a female adult;

f.7·50 for a child between 2 and 10 years;

f.2·50 for a child under 2 years.

To indigent persons the outfit will be given free of charge.

IX.—*When free return passage is claimable*

At the expiration of his five years' agreement.

The right to a free return passage will be reserved as long as the labourer has not distinctly revoked it.

X.—*Remarks.*

(1) Emigrants' children between the age of 7 and 12 years are obliged to attend the Public elementary schools where reasonable facilities are provided. Parents failing to ensure such attendance may be prosecuted.

(2) Non-compliance with the conditions of this agreement will invoke punishment.

(3) Emigrants who wish to settle in the Colony at the expiration of their labour-agreements are entitled to lands belonging to Crown lands in accordance with the Ordinance providing for lands to Colonists.

On these proposals we make the following comments :—

1. The wording of the present agreement suggests that the indenture is for an aggregate number of working days and not for five calendar years. It is in our opinion desirable to regard the agreement as primarily defined by time and not by the labourer's work. While labourer's work for less than 200 days yearly the keeping of an accurate overtime register in order that the period of indenture may be reduced by the time worked in excess of 313 normal days is impossible. For the second sentence we should substitute—

"This term is liable to be increased by the time during which the emigrant is unlawfully absent or is imprisoned, provided that the term of the agreement may under no circumstances be extended by more than six months. All extensions must be specially sanctioned by the Immigration Agent General in Surinam."

Extensions seem to us to be ordinarily objectionable but it may be desirable to empower the Immigration Agent General to sanction a limited period of extension. The occasional extension of the term by a month or more may have a salutary effect.

For II the following might perhaps be substituted :—

"All kinds of work (1) incidental to the cultivation of a plantation and to the manufacture and marketing of the produce thereof, or (2) connected with the care of live and dead stock kept on a plantation."

III. For the second sentence substitute—

"In case of necessity a labourer may be required to perform on a non-working day work of an urgent kind expressly recognised as such by the Immigration Agent General in Surinam."

It is impossible in an agreement to recite all the forms of work which might reasonably be required on a holiday, and the emigrant will be adequately protected if his liability to work is restricted to the performance of duties recognised as urgent by responsible and impartial local authority.

V. Under the present agreement in this and in other Colonies the labourer may claim to work by time and not by task though in practice by far the greater part of the work is done by task. Able-bodied workers object to time-work, and all good workers dislike it strongly. There is ordinarily much less room for friction between the labourer and his employer under the task-work system. If the remuneration is equitable under either system the employer might reasonably be allowed to choose. The labourer's right to employment as a time-worker has not in the past prevented his being employed on severe tasks. Time-work might be demanded to irritate an employer but for no other reason. As it requires closer and more constant supervision it is more expensive to the employer. Equity and frankness suggest that the labourer be informed that he may be assigned time-work or task-work at the employer's option.

VI. *Time-work.*—The third and fourth sentences are added by the Agent General merely to show that skilled workers employed by time (*e.g.*, headmen, stock-keepers, blacksmiths, etc.), may earn wages in excess of the minimum.

Task-work.—The present agreement form binds the employer to pay not less than the rate paid to free labourers. We have dealt with this at length

in relation to Trinidad. The indentured labourer is adequately protected by his own scale of wages, and the inclusion of this stipulation causes discontent among free labourers who attribute to its existence a low rate of wages On grounds of equity a labourer whose employer must provide work, or at any rate wages, daily for a long period cannot claim to be paid at the same rate as a casual labourer employed for a day or a few days at the employer's convenience and residing away from his work. We discovered no differences in task rates but free labourers were paid more as daily wages. We think free labourers, *i.e.*, the non-Indian free labourers, wrongly assume that this stipulation depresses task wages. Nothing would settle the point so conclusively as the abolition of this clause in agreements. If free labourers were subsequently employed at, say, 20 per cent higher task rates controversy would cease, and if our impression is incorrect the indentured Indian might eventually benefit and could not possibly suffer. For the Agent General's proposals the following might be substituted :—

> "Task work will be so regulated that an adult male labourer of average physique may without unusual exertion earn during 7 hours work in the field or 10 hours' work in the factory 60 Surinam cents equivalent to 12 annas. Labourers who perform more than the average task will be paid proportionally higher wages."
>
> "Males who are found to be unable to perform the average task will, under the advice of a Government medical officer, be given a reduced task at a proportionately reduced rate of pay until they are able to perform the ordinary task."
>
> "Women and youths under 16 may not be required to perform more than two-thirds of the task for adult males."

The overtime rate in (8) might be 12 not 10 cents.

The words "the prevailing Ordinances" in clause (5) might be replaced by "the Ordinance of the Government of Surinam"

For (6) might be substituted—

> "A labourer employed on work at a distance of more than two miles from his dwelling is entitled to payment at the rate prescribed in clause (3) for the time required to traverse the excess distance to and from his work unless means of conveyance is provided by the employer or the task is reduced so as to compensate for the unusual exertion."

The case to be provided for is exceptional. Very few plantations extend to two miles in any direction. We have seen one, the largest in Surinam, in which some fields were more than two miles distant from the labourers' dwellings. Sometimes but not usually the labourers were conveyed on trucks on a light railway, the objection to the use of trucks being the fear of accidents. We are inclined to think that the best method of dealing with such a case is by reducing the task. It will be more readily understood and appreciated by the labourers, and it does not assume that an employer may set an otherwise normal task under conditions involving abnormal exertion. A reduced task appeals more to an ignorant labourer than a promise that what to him is an unverifiable calculation will determine his exact wages at the end of the week.

VII. The last sentence embodies a new and liberal provision, the adoption of which will add considerably to the new immigrant's contentment and facilitate his acquisition of cooking pots and other petty requirements. The age period 10 to 16 is that referred to in sections 35 and 36 of the Indian Immigration Act.

VIII. It is thought that other conditions about which the existing form is silent should be expressly recited in the agreement. Those included in VIII and X might be grouped together at the end as "miscellaneous conditions".

As regards IX no mention is made of wives and children. The existing form of agreement (Appendix 23) is also silent on this point. The contract of 1877 (Appendix 24) refers to the repatriation of families of disabled persons in clause 17 and to the repatriation of labourers (only) in clause 18. The rights of repatriation as stated in the Articles of the Convention should be fully recited, as required by Article 8.

As regards clause (I) of X we understood that *indentured* labourers were not prosecuted for failing to send children to school. The existing form of agreement with commendable frankness refers to the possible penal consequences of negligence in this respect. It would seem desirable in clause (2) to state exactly how labourers may be punished, that is, only by judicial officers who will not entertain complaints for breach of the agreement unless first approved by an officer specially appointed to protect the interests of immigrants and to supervise their treatment by their employers. The nature of the punishment should also be specified. If reference is made in (3) to the grant of lands to settlers, it might be well to state that Indian settlers were entitled to loans from Government in the same manner as other occupants of Crown lands. Both matters really relate to conditions subsequent to the termination of the agreement, but express reference to them merely carries out the provision of clause 3 of Article 8 of the Convention. What might be advantageously copied from the contract form of 1877 is clause 21, or a similar provision :—

"The said labourers shall enjoy all civil rights held by native citizens".

The express statement may dispel misunderstandings.

The form of agreement given in Appendix 23 seems to have been tacitly substituted for that given in Appendix 24. In the case of Surinam, which is a foreign Colony, the terms of the agreement will of course be determined by the provisions of the Convention. The present form of agreement seems to disregard the last sentences of Article 8 of the Convention.

The Ordinances of this Colony do not enable an emigrant to terminate his engagement by payment of commutation money. We have already recommended that all emigrants should have this right, and the fact should be stated in the agreement entered into by emigrants to Surinam and to other Colonies. The amount of commutation money will vary from time to time with the total cost of importation. A clause in the agreement might state that the amount would be the recognised cost for the time being less one-sixtieth part of this sum (or Rs.—) for each month of industrial service completed. For instance, if the total cost of importation into a colony is £15 per head, a labourer who had completed 25 months of industrial service would pay £15 less $\frac{25 \times 15}{60}$ pounds sterling =£8-15-0. The dullest emigrant could hardly fail to understand, and the more intelligent would appreciate such a provision.

As regards agreements entered into by labourers emigrating to this or any other Colony it is suggested that the conditions of the contract be expressed on each form in English and only one other language, *viz.*, the language understood by the individual emigrant concerned. No more forms would be required than at present but a separate stock of forms for each vernacular language spoken by emigrants would be needed. It would be possible to recite the important conditions more intelligibly if this proposal is adopted. Whether one or more vernacular translations are printed on the back of a form each will be authorised and all should be identical in meaning. The use of a single vernacular language will leave space for a summary of the acts and omissions which may entail judicial punishment.

30. Facilities for (a) meeting friends, (b) for lodging complaints, and (c) for celebrating marriages and religious ceremonies.—(*a*) All facilities are given for meeting friends, but the absence of roads in most country districts is an obstacle to free social intercourse. Waterways are the ordinary means of communication and, though estates make no difficulty about lending small boats and Indian settlers will place bots at the disposal of friends, obviously inter-course with Indians on other estates or on settlements is much more restricted than in places where a walk of one to three miles brings a labourer to another estate or to an Indian community. However, on Sundays labourers flock to Paramaribo by boat both to market and to meet friends and acquaintances. Visits are also paid to other plantations or to settlements. We received no complaint about restrictions on free movement. The difficulty of communication is general and

not peculiar to indentured labourers. The Ordinance authorises the labourer to absent himself from the estate out of working hours and on Sundays and on holidays On other days he must obtain permission from his employer, and in this no difficulty is experienced.

(*b*) A labourer is entitled at any time to demand permission to proceed to the District Commissary to complain against his employers or any other person, and no complaints were made of refusal or obstruction to the exercise of this right. The District Commissary, apart from any action he may take, is required to communicate weekly to the Agent General the complaints received. A reference to the annual abstract of the Report of the Immigration Agent General will show that in each year complaints against employers are entertained and that a few employers or overseers are punished in each year for some contravention of the Ordinances. The Commissaries are active estate visitors and seem to have the confidence of the labourers as regards both impartiality and concern for the labourers' welfare.

(*c*) As in British Colonies all reasonable facilities are given for celebrating marriages and other religious ceremonies.

31. Relations between employers and labourers.—In Surinam there were only four estates cultivating sugar which necessitates the employment of a large number of labourers for field and factory work. These estates employed Javanese as well as Indian immigrants. Generally, the estates are small and the employer is constantly in direct contact with the labourers. Overseers, usually coloured Creoles but sometimes Indians, are employed in many if not most cases under the employer or manager. Headmen in immediate charge of gangs of labourers are usually Indians, their wages being ten to twelve shillings weekly. It will be understood from the preceding paragraphs that wages are lower and prosecutions fewer than in British Guiana and Trinidad Casual holidays are also more numerous in this Colony. Judging from the labourers' statements to us the only grievance which was acutely felt was the difficulty of saving out of the current earnings. A few complaints were made of the harsh and overbearing conduct of overseers but on inquiry it was usually found that the complainant was not speaking from his own experience, or that the grievance had been promptly and adequately redressed. The annual abstracts during the last fifteen years show that well-founded charges of assault by the superior staff were happily few in number and resulted in the punishment of the offenders. Dissatisfaction about tasks was freely expressed on several estates. The fact that plantations are more isolated, the populations smaller and the labourers composed partly of Javanese and partly of Indians seems to render the atmosphere less electric than in British Guiana. A Manager who thought that the reasonableness of a task was established by the fact that one-third of a gang of labourers always finished it would in that Colony have reason to congratulate himself that his belief suffered no more severe shock than judicial condemnation and punishment. Other reasons for the passivity of the discontent seemed to us to be that the labourers, like everyone else in the Colony, knew that employers were in very great financial difficulties, and that the supervising officials were by suasion or stronger measures trying to keep wages down and tasks up The Agent General's Chief Interpreter and office assistant has been for many years a Brahmin whose influence with immigrants has helped to dispel petty misunderstandings and to induce labourers patiently to expect legal redress of real grievances. In recent years there appear to have beenno strikes on the part, of labourers. It is desirable that the annual abstracts should always, as in 1911 explicitly state whether strikes did or did not occur. Neither managers nor overseers on small estates seem to know the language and charactr of immigrants as well as employers in British colonies. Relations are devoid ofmarked friendliness or antipathy on some estates. On others sympathy on one side and responsive good will and gratitude on the other are manifest. We were able to see only a few estates in each localised group, but from our conversations with Indians in the Colony we gathered that the only serious cause of estrangement between employers and labourers was the low average of earnings on a number of estates.

A few years ago an association called the British Indian Bond was formed in Paramaribo, with the professed object of assisting immigrants and having their grievances redressed. The British Consul, having addressed the association and made independent inquiries, regarded its promoters who were not Indians as interested and disreputable persons anxious to embarrass the Government of the Colony and draw subscriptions from immigrants. He publicly warned all Indians to have nothing to do with the "Bond" and submitted a full report to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is very probable that Mr. Consul Hewitt's action was largely responsible for saving many immigrants from falling under the influence of a small knot of self-seeking persons of disreputable character who would have found profit in fomenting strife. The only Indian named as being one of the active spirits was born in Surinam and had undergone imprisonment for theft.

The Ordinance explicitly prohibits the superior staff of a plantation from forming irregular connections with Indians under pain of prompt dismissal. On two estates managers of good social position had married Indian wives.

The smallness of estates ensures that employers are easily accessible to labourers anxious to put forward complaints or requests. The only general recommendations necessary are that the real grievance about low earnings be promptly remedied, and that the annual abstracts give more detailed information about all matters affecting the relations between employers and labourers.

32. Repatriation.—The following statement shows the number of immigrants who have arrived from and returned to British India since the commencement of Immigration, *viz.*, from 1873 to the close of 1912 :—

Year.	Arrived from Calcutta.	Returned Calcutta.	Year.	Arrived from Calcutta.	Returned to Calcutta.
1873	2,449	...	1893 ...	1,092	...
1874	1,384	...	1894 ...	1,206	...
1875	...	...	1895 ...	1,615	605
1876	...	...	1896 ...	1,160	...
1877	327	...	1897 ...	...	213
1878	700	436	1898 ...	616	743
1879	...	333	1899 ...	614	214
1880	775	...	1900 ...	...	229
1881	450	...	1901 ...	...	...
1882	484	...	1902 ...	1,331	...
1883	855	...	1903 ...	654	318
1884	2,061	537	1904 ...	252	265
1885	533	...	1905 ...	173	734
1886	...	623	1906 ...	632	...
1887	356	480	1907 ...	1,674	231
1888	...	...	1908 ...	1,867	...
1889	1,728	587	1909 ...	1,424	501
1890	1,262	570	1910 ...	478	...
1891	608	601	1911 ...	...	603
1892	1,230	...	1912 ...	1,204	...

Since the commencement of immigration up to 1912, 31,203 immigrants were introduced and 8,823 repatriated. Deducting the number introduced less than five years ago, more than one-third of those entitled to return passages were repatriated.

It will be seen that in some years no persons have been repatriated. We received a few complaints regarding the irregularity in the sailing of return steamers and while it is probable that a few individuals may have experienced inconvenience and disappointment it is at least no less improbable that any general hardship was felt merely on account of delay in repatriation. A copy of the report dated the 18th January 1912, from the Acting Consul to the Foreign Office, was forwarded to the Government of India under the Secretary of State's Public Despatch No. 52 of 15th March 1912. Two statements in that report deserve attention. While in charge of the Consulate in 1906, 1909 and 1911, Mr. Kissack received neither inquiry nor complaint regarding return passages. Out of the total applicants for return passages a large percentage eventually decide to remain in the Colony. There is little doubt that the premium of 100 guilders given to industrious settlers induces many to remain and give up their claim to a free passage.

Since 1895, when the present regulation regarding the payment of a premium in commutation of the claim to free passage was introduced, the number of immigrants annually commuting has been as shown in the margin.* Immigrants who are born in the Colony or who arrive in childhood seldom wish to return. In this and in every other Colony immigrants, who were in a position to return and live on savings of the money realised from the sale of their property, have told us that they stayed mainly on account of their children In some cases inter-caste marriages render the parties disinclined to return. If the head of a family commutes his claim the others will remain with him, and commutation by a near relative or even a close friend will resolve an immigrant's uncertainty and induce him to stay. Of those who return to India a considerable number go because a free passage is available and not because they have decided either to abandon the Colony permanently or to reside permanently in India. We were informed by the Agent General that arrangements were now made to enable immigrants to avail themselves of return ships from British Guiana. Repatriations have been made *viâ* Demerara. There must, however, in our opinion, be some uncertainty about any such arrangements. The Immigration Department in any British Colony can ordinarily assign only surplus accommodation. An additional ship will not be chartered to facilitate repatriation from Surinam. It seems best to recognise that properly fitted ships carrying only 250 or 300 passengers once yearly from Surinam to India cannot be easily obtained and that the expense compared with the cost of repatriating upwards of 600 in a steamer regularly employed in this business would be considerable. It would in our opinion be better to have it definitely arranged for a term of years that a direct steamer with accommodation for not less than 700 should be provided in each alternate year. An immigrant's right to free passage after five years might be subject to the proviso that its exercise might have to be postponed until the sailing of the next direct steamer. At the same time the Immigration Department or the British Consul or both might ascertain what surplus accommodation was available from British Guiana in intermediate years and notify the fact locally. The Immigration Department at Surinam should then arrange for the repatriation *viâ* Demerara of so many persons as could be accommodated and wished to go at once. If a return steamer is not sailing in the year in which an immigrant's indenture expires he will in nineteen cases out of twenty be perfectly unconcerned. The immediate exercise of the right is of very minor importance as compared with the certainty of getting a passage within a year. Repatriations

1895	...	1
1896	...	16
1897	...	36
1898	...	86
1899	...	199
1900	...	117
1901	...	134
1902	...	234
1903	...	250
1904	...	477
1905	...	630
1906	...	310
1907	...	296
1908	...	331
1909	...	376
1910	...	288
1911	...	259
1912	...	482
	TOTAL ...	4,482

have recently been made in alternate years but there was always uncertainty until the sailing was formerly notified. Even people with no thoughts of returning resented this. A very small percentage take the first available ship in any case, and of these very few are more anxious to depart immediately than to secure a passage when it is available. We believe that the provision proposed will meet all requirements and that the formal recognition of the arrangement of direct sailing in alternate years will dispel all sense of disappointment. Provided the emigrant understands the arrangement before leaving India its reasonableness will not be seriously questioned. Only about one emigrant in three decides to return sooner or later, and probably not one in fifty is anxious to return immediately his indentured service is finished rather than wait a year. Immigrants who have lived on one estate for five years usually make a round of estates and settlements before deciding what they will do in future.

33. Immigration Department.—The Immigration Agent General exercises general supervision and control. He is assisted at headquarters by a sub-agent, a staff of interpreters and clerks, and in the districts by the District Commissaries. A Medical Inspector for the whole Colony and a Government medical officer for each district, under the general control of the Agent General, attend to the medical needs of immigrants.

The Agent General visits estates and settlements according to no routine programme but with sufficient frequency to keep himself informed of the conditions of indentured and free Indians. The routine supervision of plantations is performed by the Commissaries, who are the executive officers in charge of the general administration of the districts into which the Colony is divided. They are required to visit each estate in their charge at least once a month, and as their general duties necessitate a good deal of touring, that is in most cases travelling by steam launch on the rivers along which estates are situated, casual visits to inquire into complaints or to satisfy themselves as to the observance of general or special orders are easily arranged. A Commissary has not as much time to spare for the hearing of petty complaints in his office as an Agent or Inspector with no other duties, and he cannot give the same attention to domestic troubles or difficulties about correspondence, remittances, etc. The Immigration Office at Paramaribo, however, lends a sympathetic ear to all applicants. It is in comparison with the system in British Colonies, where Immigration Agents undertake duties closely resembling those of a family solicitor, rather than absolutely that the Surinam system seems defective. The system works well and is suited to the conditions of the Colony.

Our ignorance of the Dutch language rendered it impossible to examine carefully the reports and returns in which information is embodied and transmitted to headquarters. We were readily supplied with translations of headings of registers and forms and could understand merely statistical returns. On the brevity and in some cases the incompleteness of the information summarised in the English annual abstracts comment has already been made.

The Commissary's efficiency as a supervisor of estates employing Indians is affected by his knowledge of Hindustani and so far as we could gather this depended partly on his official standing and partly on his personal zeal. An officer newly appointed or temporarily officiating requires an interpreter, while a zealous senior officer tries to converse directly with Indians. As Indians are not merely wanted as indentured labourers but as Colonists both the Government of the Colony and district officers should recognise that the latter cannot successfully organise settlement work unless they can converse with settlers. There is no system of testing officers' proficiency in colloquial Hindustani, nor so far as we know any definite regulation requiring district officers to acquire reasonable proficiency. Those who speak Hindustani are officially known to possess this desirable qualification, but exactly what degree of importance is attached to its possession cannot be stated. In the interests both of labourers under indenture and of the colonisation policy of the Surinam Government a reasonable colloquial knowledge of Hindustani should be strictly required from district officers holding permanent appointments. Hindustani is now taught in some schools and we heard one Commissary talk with school children in both Dutch and Hindustani. Many of the higher

officers have an excellent knowledge of English. It would be to everyone's advantage if all district officers possessed the same ability. Though settlers' children learn Dutch and grow up bilingual, settlers speak Hindustani. The system by which complaints by or against labourers are subjected to a preliminary inquiry by the Commissary or finally disposed of by him loses much of its value if the inquiring officer cannot follow the witnesses' statements and appreciate their real meaning, which an accurate verbal translation into Dutch may easily fail to convey.

We met three district Commissaries but with only one of these had we frequent opportunities of discussing his relations with immigrants. His knowledge of Indian immigrants was by no means superficial and from his experience in supervising labourers under indenture and in conducting settlement operations we derived valuable information. The present Agent General is, like his predecessors, imbued with sympathy for Indian immigrants and is sensible of their value as Colonists He has been unfortunate in that during his term of office successive outbreaks of diseases affecting products grown in plantations or small settlements reacted very seriously on Indian labourers and settlers. His efforts and those of his Government to assist both classes were shortly before our visit denounced as inadequate both in public and private by the members of a small association of which the leading spirit was described as a European adventuress. The British Consul, having made independent inquiries, was satisfied that the charges were unfounded. We were during our stay in the Colony afforded every possible facility for obtaining all kinds of information either directly from Indians or through the agency of local officers. From Mr. Van Drimmelen we experienced nothing but frankness, unobtrusive but effective assistance, and much personal kindness. He receives very zealous assistance from the Chief Interpreter, Mr. Sital Prasad, who has a very intimate knowledge of his countrymen's condition and needs and can interpret their sentiments as well as their words.

The Immigration Department in Surinam as in British Colonies is entrusted with the administration of estates of deceased indentured immigrants. The Commissary takes possession of the property and with the sanction of the Agent General makes it over to the person or persons entitled thereto. Should there be no heir in the Colony the property is realised and the proceeds remitted to heirs in India with the assistance of the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta. The estates of free Indians are administered under the ordinary law of the Colony.

The Agent General is also responsible for the care of Indian orphans who are ordinarily handed over to childless Indians. A small money allowance is usually made and the adoptive parents are required to send boys to school. A few, for whom suitable guardians could not be found, have been put in an orphan asylum. The number of orphans under guardianship is usually about sixty.

The position in Surinam differs from British Colonies inasmuch as the interests of Indian immigrants are looked after not only by a special Department of the local administration but by the British Consul at Paramaribo. Both in official reports and in the records of the Consulate, where the office scrutiny of returns is very careful, there is evidence of watchful interest in the welfare of all Indians. Ill-health has prevented the present Consul, Mr. Hewitt, from making personal inquiries on more than a few estates and settlements. His opinion coincided with ours that the severe crisis through which the Colony was passing reacted on indentured Indians and settlers as well as on other labourers and landowners but that the Government of the Colony manifested real and active concern to secure fair treatment for Indian immigrants during indenture and to make settlement in the Colony attractive. His interest in the conditions on which Crown Land is leased to Indian settlers is manifested in his official correspondence of which copies have been communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State.

34. Free Indians.—The total population of the Colony in 1911 was about 85,000 of whom 27,000 or nearly one-third were Indians, including 5,876 under indenture. Amongst free Indians probably the largest class are petty landowners, while in and around Paramaribo a considerable number are

cattle-keepers, cart-owners, market gardeners, mechanics, and day labourers. A day labourer will keep a cow or two and as he prospers buy more stock or a cart or a piece of land. An industrious young Indian will sometimes buy a donkey and cart on credit and pay off the price out of his earnings. No intelligent and enterprising labourer thinks of remaining in that condition. One very considerate employer of indentured labourers on his own estate was an Indian who immigrated under indenture and deservedly prospered. The milk supply of Paramaribo is now in Indian hands and Indians have taken over from the black population almost the whole of the land transport business. A comfortable living can be made as a dairy man or a cart-owner. One of the former complained seriously to us that the officials in Paramaribo held narrow and prejudiced views regarding the practice of blending the natural milk with water of undoubted purity when milk was dear. He stated that the local price was four pence per bottle, apparently containing one litre. It is estimated that Indians own about 5,000 head of milch cattle, about 2,000 goats, and several hundred horses, mules, and donkeys. A few are prosperous traders and a number are petty shop-keepers or licensees of stands in markets. Outside of Paramaribo the Chinese shop-keeper has in many places successfully withstood Indian competition, but the future is for Indian trader with a little capital who patiently acquires a reputation for fair dealing. The small Indian trader has not yet found it profitable to establish his house and shop in a barge, as in Fiji, though it would seem possible for an itinerant vendor to secure custom on estates or settlements. Apparently the settler who brings products to a central market prefers to do his own shopping simultaneously, and the labourer prefers to combine a day's outing with shopping in a busy market to which his countrymen congregate.

In Appendix 25 will be found statistical information regarding areas of Crown land allotted to Indians and private land purchased or leased by Indians since 1903. The total area of Crown land held by Indians in 1912 was returned as 12,671 hectares, or approximately 30,000 acres. In addition many had purchased or leased free-hold land from private owners. Reference to the annual abstracts of 1897 shows that the landed property of Indians has in 15 years increased at least ten-fold. The Government of the Colony has spent large sums in purchasing, draining, and empoldering lands for settlements, the majority of the settlers being Indians. Some statistical particulars relating to holdings in settlements and Crown lands are given in Appendix 25 above mentioned. A few years after the visit of Surgeon-Major Comyns in 1891 the Surinam Government, during the Governorship of His Excellency Van Asch Van Wyck, revised the regulations regarding the grant of lands on settlements. Both old and new Ordinances are printed in Appendix 26. The more important general regulations relating to Indians are these:—

> I. Industrious immigrants will be granted free o occupancy price drained and empoldered land on settlements. (Such land may be thickly or sparsely covered with forest growth or vegetation).
>
> II. For six years no land or personal taxes are payable by occupants. After the expiry of this period an annual assessment of from 6 to 10 guilders per hectare is levied (a rent of 8 guilders per hectare is equivalent to Rs. 10 per acre). The occupant becomes a lessee under conditions identical with or very similar to those expressed in the agreement printed in Appendix 27.
>
> III. Occupants do not forfeit the right to return passages by taking up land, but an occupant who voluntarily commutes his right will receive a premium of 100 guilders (Rs. 125).

As regards III, the consequence was a steady increase in the number of passages commuted until 1905, when 630 immigrants accepted the premium of 100 guilders. During the last seven years commutations have averaged about 300.

As regards II, the form of agreement (*vide* Appendix 27) entered into by occupants on the Saramacca settlement bound the occupant to pay a rent gradually rising from 1 guilder in the second year to a maximum of 10 guilders in the seventh year. The conditions of occupation imposed by this agreement,

which apply alike to Indian and other settlers, are more complex and exacting than those to which occupants of land in India are accustomed, though in practice settlers are not apparently subjected to harassing demands. The reservation of extensive rights of control and interference is in accordance with local administrative custom. Before our arrival, however, the reasonableness of the conditions of the existing agreements had been questioned by the British Consul, and the Agent General of Immigration was kind enough to supply us with a translation of a new draft of agreement now under consideration (*vide* Appendix 28). Its simplicity and liberality as compared with the existing agreement are obvious. Indian settlers want security of tenure and exemption from indefinite liabilities which expose them to the meddlesome interference of official underlings. While settlements are being developed under the close personal supervision of the District Commissary the risk of trouble from subordinates is very slight, but the more successful a Commissary is in settlement work and the less time he can give to detailed management the more objectionable become the clauses imposing miscellaneous liabilities and restrictions. The framers of the revised draft propose to allow the settlers much more freedom than at present. Though article 6 places the occupant very much under the control of the Commissary, under existing conditions Indian settlers as a body will probably find it beneficial. In a new country with an almost rudimentary police organisation peace and orderliness in settlements will be fortified if a settler who is a bad neighbour may be summarily evicted. Arbitrary and unjust enforcement of the provisions of this article against Indians or other settlers is improbable. The Indian settler is privileged over others as he can have recourse to the Immigration Department and to the British Consul when aggrieved. In the unlikely event of a Commissary grossly misusing his authority to the injury of one of the Indian Colonists whom the Government of the Colony is seeking to attract and retain the injury would speedily be redressed. The present settlers' children will doubtless see that the Commissary's benevolent despotism is replaced by a more suitable system. The Government of the Colony also cannot fail to remember the satisfactory results of the liberal land policy of 1895 and will doubtless promptly abolish limitations and restrictions which are found to be irksome.

In addition to spending large sums on draining and empoldering land the Surinam Government makes advances directly to settlers in some localities and in others through co-operative credit societies working under the immediate control of the Commissaries. In 1911 Government advanced 2,000 florins to 15 Indians and Societies advanced 19,985 florins to 351 Indians. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 1,300 florins to 13, and 25,282 florins to 395. Closer supervision of these societies is necessary than would seem desirable in an Indian village because the members reckon their existence as a community by months and not by centuries.

We visited several settlements and found the settlers contented and prosperous except on the formerly thriving settlement at Alkmaar where the landowners had planted their plots almost solely with cocoa. The trees had been attacked by disease about 10 years ago and in spite of spraying, for which advances were freely made by Government, the plantations were gradually dying out. Many of the settlers seemed to have become dispirited and complained of the Government demands for land assessment or interest on loans. Some had recognised the hopelessness of expecting providential interference with the spread of the disease and had some years ago wisely begun conversion from cocoa to coffee and banana cultivation. Government not only helped the sufferers by loans but supplied seeds and plants from Government nurseries to those who wished to replant their plots. Had diseased trees been cut out ruthlessly at the outset the settlers would have been temporarily indignant but eventually considerable gainers. On other settlements which we visited Indians were profiting by the cultivation of coffee, the coarser bananas, maize, ground provisions, and rice, the loss from the cocoa disease being small as plots solely or mainly under cocoa were the exception. Substantial injury had, however, been done by disease to some plots in the Paradise settlement near Nickerie.

The allotments at Alkmaar were usually of either 2 or 4 acres, the smaller area being more common. On more recently established settlements the average area of allotments is larger. We were informed that the area usually allotted at present was 2 hectares or nearly 5 acres. On the Saramacca settlement we saw some allotments of three hectares. We think that preference should be given to allotments of this size, so that averaging good and bad years an industrious settler may maintain his family in modest comfort. We recognise that the less intelligent and enterprising immigrants would not manage a large allotment satisfactorily especially if they had to employ hired labour, and might often prefer small allotments. But all who have substantial savings, indicating industry and frugality, should have a chance of substantially improving their position. They will give employment to those who prefer to remain as wage-earners. Very near centres of industrial employment the provision of small plots would of course be suitable.

At Waldeck settlement, near Nickerie the Indian occupants of nearly 1,000 acres of rice land in 2 hectare lots had just before our arrival subscribed a substantial sum towards the cost of erecting a sluice on a main drainage channel connected with the tidal and navigable river Commewijn. They were a contented body of small landowners, some of whom supplemented the income from their land by occasional work as day labourers. This rice area is nearly half of the total rice area of the Colony, and the settlement can be extended. On the Saramacca settlement the settlers included new-comers who had only partially cleared the land of bush. These pioneer cultivators are usually quiet, industrious, and self-reliant. One who had visited many Colonies and had been indentured in Natal as well as Surinam cheerfully and unaffectedly expounded his reasons for regarding his present lot as preferable to life in India or as a wage-earner on a Colonial plantation. His wife concurred but thought that life in Australia was still better. They were paying Indian labourers a guilder (Rs. 1-4-0) a day for helping in the clearing work. Felled wood is sold as fire-wood or charcoal. It is to be regretted that the annual abstracts of recent years do not afford the very definite and at the same time interesting information regarding settlements supplied in the earlier abstracts.

Between Surinam or Dutch Guiana and the adjoining British Guiana Indians in small numbers are constantly moving. The balance seems to be slightly in favour of Surinam where land is cheap and casual labour, unlike indentured labour at the time of our visit, is well paid.

The free Indian in this Colony is given all possible facilities for acquiring land of which enormous areas await settlement. The Government recognises that where virgin land or land long fallen out of cultivation is to be allotted to settlers the construction of drains, embankments, etc., must be undertaken by Government and not by the settlers. The latter are not required to sink capital in paying an occupancy price. If they are found to be industrious they may borrow money for capital or current expenses at from 4 to 6 per cent. Where estates under cultivation were purchased and distributed to settlers the value of the standing plantation was recovered. The Indian immigrant who is content to remain a labourer usually earns from 14 annas to one rupee (14 to 16 pence) per day actually worked. Women working in plantations by the day earn nine pence or ten pence. The earnings of a labourer and his wife working with moderate industry easily provide maintenance for a family. Some keep goats and a few rear pigs profitably. All immigrants are entitled to free medical treatment.

The particulars given in Appendix 21 as to remittances to India, deposited savings, etc., relate to Indians generally, both free and indentured. Now that the cocoa and banana diseases have done their worst and the products named have been largely replaced by others the Colony should prove an attractive field for settlers. The cultivation of coffee, maize, rice and other products and the breeding of cattle are profitable. Cocoa will doubtless be replanted in the future though not as an integral crop in large or small properties. But immigration into the Colony must depend primarily on the wages paid to indentured labourers. Unless the earnings of able-bodied men generally exceed 3 guilders a week during the five years of agricultural apprenticeship which precede

settlement emigration to this Colony cannot in fairness to the emigrants be recommended. They would obviously do better to undergo their training in British Guiana and then cross the border. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 Indians now in Surinam have come from British West Indian Colonies. Of course Indians who originally came to Surinam have also moved to British Colonies. If tasks and wages in Surinam were modelled on those of British Guiana, the perquisites or special rewards being taken into account, and if the active colonisation policy of Surinam were imitated by British Guiana, industrious labourers emigrating to either Colony could not fail to prosper. The commercial population has of course suffered in recent years from the loss of the export trade in cocoa and bananas. Efforts were being made to resuscitate the banana export trade, but whether these succeed or fail the immigrant will in agriculture or in business pursuits find a remunerative outlet for intelligence and enterprise. A few Indians engage in foreign trade but it cannot be expected that the earlier settlers, who are generally ignorant both of western languages and of wholesale business methods, can enter this field. There is no external obstacle to their success in any avocation.

35. Education.—In the whole Colony there are 63 schools, of which 25 in Paramaribo are attended by 4,443 boys and 2,264 girls and 41 in rural districts are attended by 1,661 boys and 985 girls. In Paramaribo 147 Indian boys and 23 girls attend school and 510 Indian boys and 55 girls attend rural schools. It is estimated that more than half of the boys of school-going age attend school, while poor parents seldom send girls to school. A beginning has been made in teaching Hindustani in schools, with gratifying results as regards the attendance at the schools where Hindustani is taught. Parents who have not finally decided to settle in the Colony naturally regard Dutch as an even less attractive medium of instruction than English. As yet the demand for secondary education is confined to isolated cases. We understand that the son of the Chief Interpreter has profited sufficiently by the literary education received in the Colony and the professional education received in Holland to take command of a large ocean-going steamer. The results attained in a Colony with straitened finances are very far from being discreditable. The facilities for educating children do not lag behind the demands of Indian parents. Only secular education is imparted in the schools. Recently the Roman Catholic Mission opened an industrial school specially for Indian children. We did not find time to visit this institution which seems to have attracted a fair number of pupils and to have made a fairly satisfactory beginning.

APPENDIX 19.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE BIRTHS AND MORTALITY AMONG BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS, JAVANESE IMMIGRANTS AND THE OTHER POPULATION, FROM 1897 TO 1911 BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total British Indian immigrants.		Births among British Indian immigrants.		Deaths among British Indian immigrants.		Percentage of births.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage of births on British Indian immigrants free and indentured.	Percentage of deaths on British Indian immigrants free and indentured	Percentage of births and deaths on indentured Javanese immigrants.		Percentage of births and deaths on Javanese immigrants free and indentured.		Percentage of births and deaths on the other population.	
	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.			Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths	Births.	Deaths.
1897	5,919	10,114	234	196	165	154	3·60	2·64	2·43	1·60	2·67	1·98	2·15	2·72	2·09	3·09	3	2·64
1898	5,529	10,515	194	287	122	171	3·04	2·30	1·97	1·66	2·68	1·83	2·80	1·63	2·80	2·75	2·90	2·68
1899	5,058	11,786	234	385	78	141	4·42	3·01	1·36	1·27	3·46	1·33	4·67	1·79	4·65	2·28	3·10	2·39
1900	3,727	12,996	158	281	73	206	3·62	2·27	1·55	1·67	2·60	1·68	2·55	1·85	2·40	2·05	2·90	2·48
1901	2,845	14,157	120	411	46	206	3·65	3·03	1·34	1·52	3·16	1·50	2·59	1·70	3·67	1·80	3·25	2·42
1902	4,011	14,468	76	419	108	241	2·22	2·93	2·50	1·68	2·79	1·97	2·93	2·75	2·95	2·80	2·74	2·76
1903	3,611	15,445	129	413	91	210	3·35	2·76	2·08	1·40	2·89	1·60	3·97	1·82	3·94	1·95	3·32	2·48
1904	3,003	16,377	103	507	46	227	3·27	3·19	1·27	1·49	3·17	1·42	2·75	1·79	2·87	1·87	3·06	2·65
1905	2,816	16,259	84	477	43	262	2·76	2·92	1·31	1·60	2·92	1·59	3·01	1·23	3·29	1·65	3·27	2·73
1906	3,508	16,426	96	435	38	266	3·00	2·67	1·18	1·63	2·71	1·56	2·22	1·54	2·09	1·69	3·18	2·48
1907	3,897	17,729	87	493	75	256	2·35	2·89	2·02	1·50	2·79	1·59	1·60	1·03	2·36	1·51	3·10	2·87
1908	5,035	18,698	161	502	108	320	3·60	2·76	2·20	1·76	2·93	1·89	1·80	1·07	1·90	1·73	3·37	2·97
1909	5,879	19,100	222	500	152	242	4·07	2·65	2·70	1·28	2·96	1·62	2·82	1·20	2·68	1·23	3·35	2·83
1910	6,119	19,700	263	470	139	232	4·40	2·42	2·31	1·19	2·89	1·46	2·16	1·54	2·08	1·31	3·28	2·65
1911	5,876	19,665	244	497	126	290	4·07	2·52	2·10	1·47	2·89	1·62	2·23	1·53	1·98	1·77	3·12	2·74

APPENDIX 20.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1908 TO 1912 FOR EACH ESTATE.

Name of the estate.	Weekly average earnings in florins and cents.																				Remarks.
	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.				
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		
	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	
District Nickerie.																					
Waterloo, Nursery and Hazard ...	3	06	1	98	3	...	2	.	2	98	1	80	1	90	2	10	2	82	2	..	One florin of 100 cents (Surinam) = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.
Margarethenburg	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	..	
Crappahoek	2	95	1	80	2	88	1	95	2	75	1	2	2	0	1	48	2	60	1	60	
't Lotland No. 36	3	...	...	...	2	90	1	60	2	82	1	60	2	60	1	50	2	80	1	0	
District Saramacca.																					
Caledonia	2	80	1	0	2	8	1	30	3	05	1	36	2	93	1	07	2	65	1	25	
de Dankbaarheid	2	95	1	80	2	76	1	92	3	09	1	86	3	87	1	78	2	98	1	51	
Catharina Sophia	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	71	2	18	2	74	1	47	
Broederschap	3	08	1	8	2	69	1	45	2	88	1	61	3	06	1	37	2	50	1	73	
de Morgenster	3	...	2	.	3	05	1	5	3	...	1	84	2	78	1	46	2	81	1	95	
La Poule and Monitor	2	2	1	95	2	65	1	42	2	...	1	55	3	14	1	25	2	43	1	58	
Frederici's gift	2	95	1	84	2	92	1	60	3	03	1	...	3	37	2	08	2	69	1	30	
District Lower Surinam.																					
de Morgenstond	2	93	2	42	3	16	2	35	3	02	2	62	2	91	2	35	3	...	2	31	
Geyersvhjt	3	..	2	10	2	98	2		3	11	2	08	3	57	1	94	3	13	1	79	
Ma Retraite	...	...	...	.	...		...	.	3	12	2	55	3	49	2	22	3	52	2	27	
Meerzorg	2	99	1	84	3	38	2	25	3	12	1	56	3	58	1	86	3	4	1	66	

District Lower Para.																					
Beekhuisen	...	...	..	..									2	95	1	93	3	28	2	86
Tout-lui-faut	...	.	..	.	2	96	1	85	3	32	2	02	3	12	1	9	3	70	1	90
District Upper Para.																					
Accaribo	...	3	04	1	67	2	68	1	86	2	74	1	92	2	8	1	82	2	55	1	65
Waterland	...	2	62	1	38	2	84	1	57	2	70	1	95	2	62	1	94	2	65	1	44
Boxel	..				.	...			...	...	...	...	...		...	.			..		
La Ressource	..	2	94	1	34	2	80	1	43	3	06	2	15	2	76	1	65	2	77	1	60
Vredenburg	...	2	6	1	45	2	95	1	64	3	...	1	5	3	05	1	97	2	60	1	49
District Upper Surinam.																					
Peperpot	...	2	82	1	46	2	72	1	43	2	61	1	49	2	40	1	63	2	32	1	46
Petersburg	...		.	.	..						...			2	72	1	17	2	56	1	62
Maagdenburg	...	3	10	1	86	2	65	1	66	3	07	1	75	3	14	1	59	2	35	1	64
La Liberté	...	3	08	1	42	2	98	1	55	2	73	1	77	2	76	1	34	2	68	1	26
St. Barbara	...	3	10	1	57		..		.	2	70	1	46	2	90	1	46	2	58	1	54
Guineesche Vriendschap	..	2	53	1	98	3	07	2	46	2	67	1	35	2	78	1	45	2	45	1	46
District Lower Commewyne.																					
Jagtlust	...	3	25	2	08	3	05	1	99	3	13	2	10	3	01	2		3	36	2	05
Dordrecht	...	2	91	1	97	2	75	1	94	3	01	1	93	2	98	1	91	2	85	1	63
Lust en Rust	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..		...		...		.	...	...		...
Belwaarde	...	3	24	2	01	3	64	2	06	3	29	1	94	3	...	1	84	3	16	2	01
Susanna's dal	...	...	..	.				..	...	.			...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Voorburg	...	3	20	2	04	3	31	2	11	3	01	1	96	3	28	2	12	3	19	2	10
Marienburg	..	2	51	1	28	2	42	1	32	2	69	1	66	2	61	1	54	2	41	1	61
Zoelen	...	2	35	1	26	2	60	1	39	2	49	1	24	2	25	1	51	2	23	1	65
Geertruidenberg	...		..		..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leliendaal	...	2	65	1	32	2	75	1	37	2	91	1	96	2	73	1	45	2	61	1	61
Sorgvliet	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mon Trésor	...	2	92	1	61	2	65	1	38	2	74	1	71	2	63	1	62	2	31	1	48

APPENDIX 20—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1908 TO 1912 FOR EACH ESTATE—*contd.*

Name of the estate.	Weekly average earnings in florins and cents.																				Remarks.
	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.				
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		
District Lower Commewyne—*contd.*	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	
Katwijk	2	75	1	41	2	68	1	75	2	62	1	91	2	91	1	51	2	68	1	59	
Wederzorg	3	02	2	03	3	08	2	..	3	..	1	98	3	05	2	01	3	16	2	05	
Vriendsbeleid en Onderzorg	2	93	1	91	3	...	1	75	2	85	2	08	3	07	1	98	3	...	1	81	
Spieringshoek	2	94	1	94	3	...	1	83	3	02	1	63	2	84	1	71	2	96	1	99	
't Vertrouwen	3	08	1	84	3	...	1	78	2	78	2	..	2	65	1	89	2	73	1	75	
Mon Souci	2	84	1	60	3	...	1	90	2	87	1	91	2	65	1	91	2	60	1	71	
Killenstein	3	03	1	43	2	91	1	60	2	87	1	51	2	75	1	45	2	38	1	36	
Kroonenburg	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Heerendijk	2	84	1	49	3	16	1	51	3	...	1	61	2	91	1	73	2	53	1	61	
Brouwerslust	..		...	.		..	.		.	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
Marienbosch	2	91	1	63	3	06	1	54	3	...	1	71	2	85	1	74	2	97	1	72	
Guadeloupe ..	3	10	1	51	3	02	1	63	2	74	1	43	2	91	1	50	2	70	1	43	
Elisabethshoop		.	...	.	..		...		..	..			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berlijn	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
de Maasstroom	2	98	1	63	2	91	1	43	3	07	1	61	2	73	1	83	2	81	1	60	
Johannisburg	3	07	1	54	2	80	2	03	2	92	1	54	3	...	1	61	2	53	1	52	
Rust en Werk	2	68	1	44	3	09	1	54	2	81	1	61	2	71	1	48	2	62	1	41	
Pieterszorg	3	17	1	61	2	74	1	51	3	...	1	70	2	61	1	71	2	48	1	56	

District Upper Commewyne.																					
Nieuw-Clarenbeek	2	84	1	91	2	75	1	51	2	68	1	95	2	80	1	20	2	56	1		
District Cottica.																					
Alliance	3	16	1	93	3		2		3	12	1	62	3	40	1	90	3	60	2	13	
choonoord .	...		...		...			...	..	.		..	3	02	1	83	...				
Nieuw Meerzorg .. .	3	12	2	30	3	02	1	98	3	50	2	36	3		1	65	3	25	1	52	
de Nieuwe Grond	2	90	1	48		..			2	69	1	79	2	60	1	56	2	75	1	30	
Constantia	3	05	1	65	2	97	1	71	3	38	1	68	3	20	1	76	3	30	1	50	
Zorg en Hoop	2	99	1	48	3	18	2		3	37	1	86	3	25	1	60	2	85	1	40	
Slootwijk	...		...	...	3	40	1	99	3	31	1	91	3	70	2	10	3	95	2	..	

APPENDIX 21.

Statement showing Money and Jewellery deposited by return immigrants for payment to them on arrival.

Year.	Name of the ship.	Immigrants.			Total.	Amount deposited to be handed at Calcutta.	Estimated value of the coins and trinkets.
		Men.	Women.	Children			
						Florins.	Florins.
1878	Philosopher ...	265	114	57	436	44,100·25	2,203·65
1879	St. Kilda ...	207	80	46	333	23,116·85	2,350·
1884	Silhet	298	131	108	537	115,387·565	9,218·
1886	British Peer I ...	331	136	156	623	78,663·425	8,900·
1887	John Davie ...	290	98	92	480	37,008·015	10,333·
1889	Jumna I	237	142	148	587	95,126·345	20,045·
1890	Jumna II ...	333	116	121	570	71,675·18	10,746·
1891	British Peer II ...	360	122	119	601	86 034·095	16,563·
1895	Grecian	339	142	124	605	89,687·88	15,501·35
1897	Foyle (*viâ* Demerara)...	131	49	33	213	26,887 37	3,697·60
1898	Arno	434	157	152	743	91,588·72	14,750·
1899	Clyde (*viâ* Demerara) ..	157	36	21	214	35,933·765	2 503 50
1900	Earne (*viâ* Demerara)...	142	49	38	229	40,600 30	5,572·25
1903	Rhone (idem) ...	236	50	32	318	48,245·54	5,673·
1904	Indus (idem) ...	189	41	35	265	27,787·425	5,099·
1905	Avon	485	134	115	734	80,084·71	11,433·50
1907	S. S. Mutlah (*viâ* Demerara.)	182	29	20	231	33,311·	4,322·50
1909	S. S. Mutlah II ...	371	76	54	501	38,700·525	4,026 50
1911	S. S. Sutlej ...	418	105	80	603	57,995·86	10,800·

(One florin = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.)

APPENDIX 21—*contd.*

THE FOLLOWING GIVES THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REMITTED BY BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM 1890 TO 1912, AND ALSO THE LETTERS FORWARDED TO AND RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

Year.	Remitted through the Immigration Department.	Number of the remitters.	Letters		Remarks.
			Forwarded to India.	Received for the greater part from India.	
	Florins.				
1890	1,316·50	25	...	...	(One florin = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.)
1891	1,306·	24	...	...	
1892	2,082·	30	...	...	
1893	3,723·	66	...	...	
1894	4,048·	101	...	...	
1895	2,300·	64	...	...	
1896	3,946·	111	...	...	
1897	7,830·50	205	...	...	
1898	8,644·50	187	711	627	
1899	9,463·	205	820	653	
1900	4,197·	135	545	404	Besides an amount of florins 39,605·20 remitted by the Surinam Bank.
1901	6,083·	126	596	433	Id. id. of florins 57,724·85
1902	5,494·	155	498	351	Id. of florins 30,817·375
1903	7,014·	112	514	366	Id. do. 2,228·
1904	4,394·	122	471	381	Id. do. 15,630·825
1905	3,866·	96	26 4	242	Id. do. 23,170·
1906	4,970·65	106	397	331	Id. do. 16,190·
1907	5,934·50	108	516	466	Id. do. 23,913·60
1908	4,342·	148	701	355	Id. do. 24,065·
1909	5,616·50	187	1,053	849	Id. do. 13,627·
1910	7,834·	217	1,244	1,011	Id. do. 6,017·
1911	6,448·	146	901	882	
1912	5,710·25	102	851	791	

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

Above mentioned letters were formerly transmitted to India independently of the Immigration Department.

At the end of 1895 rules regulating the transmission of letters from Indian immigrants to British India in accordance with the rules in force in British Guiana, came into operation. Stamped envelopes of 1 and 2½ annas were obtainable at the Immigration Department and District Commissariats at the rate of 7½ and 15 cents (Dutch currency) respectively. At present the rate is respectively ½ and 2½ annas, 5 and 15 cents (Dutch currency).

The addresses and also the letters when required, are written for the senders free of charge at the Immigration Department and at the office of the District Commissary.

The senders enclose in their letters when required a stamped envelope of 2½ annas, bearing their address when they wish the reply to be transmitted to them directly or a stamped envelope of 1 anna when they wish reply to be forwarded to them by the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

The letters delivered to the District-Commissaries by the immigrants are transmitted free of charge to the Immigration Agent-General and forwarded by him free of charge for the senders in a registered packet to the Emigration Agent at Calcutta who provides for their further despatch.

A printed translation in Hindustani Nagri of the above mentioned rules was issued.

APPENDIX 21—*concld.*

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE AMOUNTS AT CREDIT OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONIAL POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1912, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Depositors.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Florins.	
1890	1,248	1,96,775·18	(One guilder or florin = one shilling and eight pence or one and quarter rupees or one-twelth of a sovereign.)
1891	1,239	1,40,380 37	
1892	1,338	1,98,282·95	
1893	1,528	2,33,897·77	
1894	1,857	2,97,811·98	
1895	1,357	2,16,564·72	
1896	1,761	2,70,062·075	
1897	...	.....	
1898	1,105	2,49,377·78	
1899	1,385	2,55,466·07	
1900	2,331	2,83,410·73	
1901	2,981	3,05,212·14	
1902	3,105	2,79,544·03	
1903	...	.....	The figures could not be obtained in consequence of the transfer of the Colonial Savings Bank in the Colonial Post Office Savings Bank.
1904	2,099	2,35,459·21	
1905	1,823	2,18,621·34	
1906	2,000	2,30,000·	
1907	2,097	2,23,299·40	
1908	2,188	2,17,239·37	
1909	2,304	2,24,918·76	
1910	2,498	2,42,820·	
1911	2,585	2,14,585 64	
1912	2,711	2,65,642·97	

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

The table given above does not in any way represent the actual wealth of the coolies now in Surinam, but only that small portion of it which they keep in the Colonial Post Office Savings Bank. Most of their money is invested in far more lucrative undertakings and they are not content to receive the low rate of interest 2·4 per cent payable by the Savings Bank.

The various statements contained herein show how far the Colonial Government is officially cognizant of their various properties; but there is much of which no official record can be obtained; the large sums of money lent out at interest, the crops growing on the large area of land they own or of which they are lessees or occupants, the value of the stock in their shops and packs or invested in cattle, carts, mules and donkeys.

APPENDIX 22.

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM,
10th April 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

We the undersigned of the "Surinam Immigration Union" do hereby avail ourselves of the opportunity to welcome you to the shore of our adopted land. We are proud of the fact that the Government of India has so expressively shown her care and sympathy for the British Indians by delegating you to investigate into the condition in which her subjects live abroad.

All we hope and pray is that during your brief stay in this Colony you may enjoy the blessings of good health, and that through your visit abundant and rich results to the advantage of all British Indian Immigrants, and to this Colony in general, may be effected.

We very much appreciate your presence in our midst.

We beg you on your return to India to be the bearers to the entire British Indian population of our good wishes and of the tidings that their countrymen in Dutch Guiana are well cared for, and that, though separated by thousands of miles, they are still cherishing the love of their native land. One and all are happy and contented, and many are doing well in the land they have adopted for their new home,

In conclusion we are glad to express our sincerest wishes that the long voyage you have undertaken to study the conditions of immigrants in the West Indies may be crowned with success.

We have taken the liberty to hand you a petition for your earnest consideration, assured that the granting of the things therein contained will lead to the improvement and well-being of the British Indian community in this country.

We beg to remain always,
Your humble servants,
In the name of the "Surinam Immigration Union"
etc., etc.,
(Sd.) LUTCHMAN SINGH,
Chairman.

We, the members of the "Surinam Immigration Union"

Acknowledging with gratitude that the treatment extended to British East Indian Immigrants in this Colony is a good one, giving us much reason to be content.

Trusting that though the open eyes which the Immigration Agent-General and the Dutch Government have shown to have towards the British Indians this will be of continuing and increasing nature in the future.

Humbly request the kind attention and due consideration of the Honourable Delegates from British India to the following :—

Firstly :—According to the Convention existing between the Netherlands and Great Britain, each shipment of Immigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least 50 per cent of the number of men.

This proportion which is the same for the British Colonies is the cause of a great disproportion existing between the two sexes in this country ; the number of men far exceeds that of women.

This ill-condition is leading to gross immorality which incessantly incites jealousy. This jealousy, very strong with the British Indian, is the sole cause of wounding and manslaughter amongst the British Indians. A change in this important matter is therefore highly necessary, if not indispensable, for if the percentage of women introduced were raised, each man would be able to procure his own helpmate and thus reduce the chances of becoming infatuated with his countryman's wife. If the undersigned are not mistaken, the Dutch Government must be aware of this serious situation and has attempted to bring about a change. The women in India seem not to feel inclined to emigrate, at least not under contract. Perhaps there are means which may lead to the desired end, *e. g.*, the introduction of familes with daughters, and of separate young women.

The increase of the percentage of women therefore highly deserves commendation.

Secondly :— We also wish to call attention to another important question. This regards Indian marriages.

Immigrants arriving in the Colony who declare to have been married in India, are recorded in registers kept for that purpose, and are regarded as married couples. In connection with the required age, the consent to contract marriages, etc.

Marriages, however, contracted after Indian notions and customs, are not acknowledged as legal by the Colonial Government A fact it is that especially those marriages are in favour with the majority of British Indians. Many do not wish to marry otherwise. The consequence is that children born from these marriages are regarded by the Government as to be born out of wedlock, hence illegitimate. This condition is therefore detrimental to the civic relation which should exist between members of the same family. It is an undesirable condition.

The undersigned express their desire that through your influence an end might be put to it, and the great deficiency filled, whereby, according to our ancient notions, marriages contracted and solemnized by an acknowledged Indian priest may be declared legal.

While the undersigned fully understand that it is not always easy to frame different laws for each class of the community they at the same time find it justifiable that an exception should be made in this special case, inasmuch as Hindu and Mahomedan marriages are institutions totally based on their religions.

On the other hand it is desirable that in regard to the above question the contracting of marriages between children should be prohibited, since the parties concerned do not keep their marriage vows abroad.

A limitation of age at which Indian marriages may be contracted is therefore much needed.

Thirdly :— In conclusion the undersigned solicit kind attention to the following :—

Of recent times it occurs that immigrants are being transported in this country who in point of physical and mental condition are less desirable. Such individuals feel themselves very unhappy in a foreign environment, they not being resistant to the struggle for life in which they soon miss the assistance of their former surrounding. For the Hindustani community in this Colony they are of no use. They would do better to stay at their Indian home.

The prospects in this country for able-bodied Indians are very favourable. Vast tracts of fertile land lie uncultivated waiting for the new-comers who have free access to the soil and are encouraged in every way. On very easy terms immigrants may receive grants to apply themselves to the soil or become owners of plots of lands. And many time-expired immigrants have availed themselves of these opportunities. The total number of British Indians who live here amounts to ¼ of the population.

If the Indian community is to grow and flourish so that it may become a settlement of which the home country may feel proud, the continual influx of strong and healthy tribesmen is essential. These may depend on a hearty and hospitable welcome

For the above reasons the Union feels it its duty to strongly recommend the advice that selection should take place.

Finally the Union thinks it its duty to speak a word of appreciation about the Colonial Government and the Immigration Agent-General for the way in which the interests of the British Indians in this Colony have been taken to heart. Thereby the Indian community though of younger birth than those in the neighbouring West Indian Colonies, has been enabled to take the standing it is holding now

In the name of the "Surinam Immigration Union

(Sd.) LUTCHMAN SINGH,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 23.

Colonial Emigration Form No. 5.

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Particulars of emigrants executing a contract for service in Surinam.

Registration.		Emigrants.		Dependents		Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation	Residence.			Successor to Estate in India.					
														Residence.				
Date.	Number.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to labourer.					District.	Thana.	Village or Town and Mahalla.	Name.	District.	Thana.	Village or Town and Mahalla.	Father's Name.	Relationship.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

I agree to emigrate on the conditions of service specified on the reverse.

Executed in my presence.

Registering Officer.

Dated at *the* *19* .

Fit to emigrate.

Emigrant.

Civil Surgeon _____

N.B.—This form is to be filled up in the Office of the Registering Officer in English in duplicate.

APPENDIX 23—*concld.*

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND TERMS OF AGREEMENT WHICH THE RECRUITER IS AUTHORISED TO OFFER ON BEHALF OF THE AGENT TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Period of Indenture.	WORK. Nature.	WORK. Duration.	WORK. Mode of performance.	Classification of Emigrants	Wages minimum rate claimable	RATIONS. Prescribed Scale.	RATIONS. Period of Supply.	Dwelling-house.	Medical care and maintenance during sickness	Free return passage when claimable.	REMARKS.
Five years of 313 days each, a period reducible by calculation or overtime work done at will or increasable by non-calculation of periods of desertion or imprisonment.	Cultivation of the soil and manufacture of the produce.	Every day, excepting Sundays and authorized holidays, in each week, and seven hours in the fields or ten hours in the buildings, in each day.	By way of time work, or on the mutual agreement of emigrants and employers, by task work.	Able-bodied adult males of and above 16 years.	**TIME WORK.** The equivalent of Twenty-four Cents of British Guiana Currency which in British Indian money may fluctuate more or less but is for the present (June 1899) about twelve annas (the Rupee calculated at 1s 4d) for the actual performance of a full day's work extending over seven hours in the fields, or ten hours in the buildings, and rates in proportion for every extra hour of time work Should work not be provided on any working day, a full day's minimum rate of wages will be paid notwithstanding **TASK WORK.** Such rate as is paid unindentured labourers on the same or neighbouring plantations, or to indentured labourers on the neighbouring plantations, and which rate may be more, but will never be less than the minimum daily rate payable for time work	**FOR ADULTS OF BOTH SEXES.** Sr Ch. K. Rice 0 12 0 Dall 0 3 0 Cocoanut Oil or Ghee 0 0 2 Curry Mussala .. 0 0 1½ Sugar 0 1 0 Salt 0 0 1 Vegetable 0 2 0 Fuel if for a mess 1½ seers; or for a single person .. 1 8 0 Rations will be served, cooked or uncooked at option of labourers.	During three calendar months from and after first date of delivery upon allotment	Free of charge.	Free of charge except in cases when the illness is proved to be the result of personal misconduct	After completion of the term of five years indenture	The children of Emigrants between the ages of 9 and 12 years, must attend the Government Free School, and parents or guardians failing to ensure attendance will be liable to fine, or imprisonment on non-payment of fine.
				Adult males, not able-bodied female adults or minor of and above 10 years, and under 16 years.	The equivalent of Sixteen Cents of British Guiana Currency, which in British Indian money may fluctuate more or less but is for the present (June 1899) about eight annas (the Rupee calculated at 1s 4d) for each day's work on similar conditions as above.	For minors of both sexes half the above scale for adults. Daily at a cost of 2 annas.	Daily at a cost of 4 annas				
				Children under the age of 10 years.	No fixed rates, as work is optional, but should work be undertaken, the rates will be proportional to capacity for work.	For infants of both sexes one-third of the above scale for adults Daily free of charge					
					Wages will be payable weekly on the same day in every week in money after deduction at the authorized rates of the cost of the rations supplied during that week only.						

I agree to accept the person named on the face of this form as an emigrant on the above conditions

In my presence.

Registering Officer.

Recruiter for SURINAM.

Dated at.....

C. BANKS, M.D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

Government Emigration Agent for SURINAM.

APPENDIX 24.

CONTRACT WITH EMIGRANTS PROCEEDING TO SURINAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of in the year of the Christian era 18 , between each of the undersigned labourers, natives of British India, on the one part, and , as Emigration Agent for the Netherlands Government, on the other part, as follows.—

The said labourers do hereby promise and agree to and with the said in manner and form following; that is to say—

1. That the said labourers shall and will, as soon as they shall be required by the said , embark on board a vessel bound for Dutch Guiana, and remain on board the said vessel thenceforward and until she proceeds to sea, and shall then proceed as passengers on board the said vessel to Surinam, Dutch Guiana, the duration of the passage there being estimated at weeks, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations hereinafter contained on the part of the said labourers.

2. That the said labourers shall and will perform field and factory labour on such plantations as the Immigration Agent-General in Dutch Guiana, with the sanction of the Governor, may direct for the term of five years, each year being reckoned at three hundred and thirteen days, each week at six working days, and each working day at seven hours of labour in the field or ten hours in the buildings.

3. That the said labourers shall not be required to work or perform service of any kind on—

(*a*) Sundays.

(*b*) Festivals acknowledged by the Government of Dutch Guiana.

(*c*) Indian holidays, which shall be allowed to the number in any one year of sixteen in the case of Mahomedans and thirty-two in the case of Hindoos and others.

Labour may, however, be performed on such days by the labourers, provided their employers find work for them; and in such case every day's labour shall count in liquidation of the period of service contracted for.

4. The term of service shall be computed from the date of the arrival of the vessel in the port of Paramaribo or New Rotterdam, in Dutch Guiana.

5. That the said shall provide the said labourers with a free passage to Surinam, and shall supply them gratuitously with such food and clothing as may be necessary during their residence at the depôt in Calcutta and for the voyage, as provided by the Indian Emigration Act and Rules.

6. That during the extent of this agreement, the said labourers may be required by their employers to perform by way of time work, or on the mutual agreement of coolies and employers, by task-work any work for which they are not physically unfit, provided always that when field or factory labour is required to be performed by task-work, the regular daily task shall not be heavier than can be accomplished by the labourers in seven or ten hours respectively, and the amount of wages earned shall not be less than that paid to unindentured labourers, or less than the minimum rate of twenty-four cents (British Guiana currency) per diem in the case of able-bodied male adult labourers of or above the age of fifteen years, and sixteen cents per diem in the case of all others; and provided also that the said labourers, when employed in field or factory work, which requires the co-operation of other labourers in such manner that the indolence or negligence of one or more may prevent the remainder from receiving the full amount of wages which otherwise they might have earned during the day, shall be paid their wages by the day and not by the task. That the said labourers, upon the assignment to them of any work, shall be informed by their employers whether they are to be paid wages for such work by the task or by the day, and at what rate for the task or day respectively, and their employers shall provide every indentured labourer with a full day's work on every working day, failing which such labourers shall be entitled to the minimum rate of wages above mentioned.

7. That the said labourers shall be paid regularly every week their earned wages, which shall be regulated by the Labour Regulation of Surinam, No. 1 of 1861; and, whether wages be payable by time or task-work, shall not at any time in the case of able-bodied male adult immigrants of the age of 15 years and upwards, be less than the equivalent in Surinam currency of twenty-four cents British Guiana currency per diem for each day on which they actually work, and in the case of all other emigrants shall not be less than sixteen cents per diem. That all wages earned by the said labourers shall be paid in money, without any deductions, except the cost of rations as hereinafter provided. That all extra time-work shall be paid for by the hour, at a rate not less than that at which ordinary time-work is paid for.

Every employer of labourers shall keep a record of overtime labour in a book in some form to be approved by the Immigration Agent-General in that behalf, and shall therein enter upon the weekly pay day the number of hours and minutes in addition to the contract service which each labourer in his employment indentured under these presents shall have performed

in the preceding week, and shall produce the same when required by the Immigration Agent-General.

8. Every labourer indentured for five years, on delivery of such labourer to his employer, shall be furnished by his employer with a livret or book of work, which shall contain—

(*a*) A receptacle for the safe keeping of his certificate of indenture or other papers.

(*b*) Such popular statement of his obligations and rights legibly printed in his own vernacular tongue as shall be from time to time put forth by the Immigration Agent-General with the approval of the Government, provided that such statement shall not have any legislative force or validity by way of contract as between the labourer and employer.

(*c*) Such number of blank papers so arranged and ruled and in such manner and form as shall be from time to time sanctioned by the Immigration Agent-General in that behalf.

9. Every labourer shall be required by his employer to present to him his livret weekly upon the weekly pay-day, to be made up, and thereupon the employer shall enter therein the number of hours and minutes of overtime service so directed to be recorded as aforesaid.

10. In the case of the loss by an indentured labourer of his livret, the employer shall furnish to him a fresh livret containing an entry of all overtime work up to the time of delivering such new livret, and may charge to the said indentured labourer for such new livret such sum as to him shall seem fit, not exceeding the sum of two dollars.

11. When and so soon as the amount of overtime during which a labourer shall have served shall amount to such a number of days of seven hours each for field labour, and ten hours each for house labour respectively, as with the number of days served in pursuance and under the terms of this contract shall make up the total number of 1,565 days, the indenture of such labourer shall absolutely cease and determine as to the further service of such labourer, and he shall be entitled to his discharge as if the full period of five years, from the date of his arrival or delivery over as herein-before provided had expired.

12. That the said labourers shall be supplied daily and every day by their employers, during the first three calendar months after their arrival in the Colony, and after delivery of such labourers to such employers, with the rations of food specified below, or with rations in such varied or other scheme as shall from time to time be put forth by the Immigration Agent-General with the consent of the Government, such rations to be served to the said labourers at set periods of the day to be stipulated by the said Immigration Agent-General, and at the option of the labourers such rations shall be properly prepared. The scale for adult labourers shall be—rice one and a half pound; dâl four ounces; or such equivalent quantity in nutritive value of other vegetable food (such as peas, beans, lentils, etc.,) as the Immigration Agent-General may from time to time allow; cocoanut-oil or ghee one ounce; curry stuff (*mussala*) three-quarters of an ounce; sugar 2 ounces; and salt half an ounce. Minors of or above the age of 10 years and under the age of 15 years shall be supplied with one-half of the above scale daily; and infants under the age of 10 years with one-third of the same scale. That the employers of the said labourers may week by week deduct the cost of the rations supplied in the week from any wages earned by them during that week—in the case of an adult at the rate of eight cents (British Guiana currency), and in the case of a minor at the rate of four cents (British Guiana currency), for every day's rations furnished to them respectively; but no deduction shall be made by, or allowed to any, employers in respect of rations supplied to infants or in respect of rations furnished in any previous week.

13. That the said labourers shall be provided, free of charge, for themselves and families, if any, with suitable and habitable dwellings, with a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome water for drinking and cooking purposes, and when ill, with suitable hospital accommodation, medical and other necessary attendance, medical comforts, and appropriate diet; but no wages will be allowed them so long as they are incapacitated for work by their illness.

14. That the medical treatment shall be on behalf of, and put to the account of, the said labourers in cases when, in the opinion of the proper Government officer, it shall be proved that their illness has arisen from their own misconduct.

15. That the duration of this engagement in cases when any of the said labourers shall be duly adjudged to have absented himself from work without leave, except from illness or other reasonable cause, shall be prolonged, and the labourer so absenting himself shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of absence.

16. If any of the said labourers has been sentenced to imprisonment by a criminal court of competent jurisdiction for desertion, or any other infraction of the labour laws, or for any crime or offence whatsoever, then and so often as the same shall happen, the proper Government officer on proof of such sentence and imprisonment may direct that a period equal to the portion of the term of indenture passed in such imprisonment or in detention in respect of any charge which has not resulted in the acquittal or discharge of the prisoner, whether from want of prosecution or from any other cause, and also in case of desertion the time during which such desertion may have lasted, shall be added to the period for which the labourer is bound to serve, and the period of service shall be extended accordingly.

17. That in case the said labourers shall be permanently incapacitated for work, those so incapacitated, and their families if any, as specified in clause 6 of Article IX of the Convention, shall be provided with a free passage back to India.

18. That after the expiration of this engagement, the said labourers shall receive a free return passage to India, it being, however, optional with them to remove to any other Colony at their own expense, or to remain in the Colony after the expiration of the above-mentioned engagement without any agreement, provided they can show that their conduct has been regular, and that they have the means of subsistence. In the latter case, *i.e.*, choosing to reside in the Colony without any agreement, those so electing shall lose their right to a free return passage, but shall become entitled to grants of land according to the existing local ordinances.

19. That if, after expiration of this engagement, the said labourers consent to contract a new engagement, they shall be entitled to a bounty, and shall retain their right to a free return passage at the expiration of such new engagement, or in case they should be permanently incapacitated for work during the period of such extended agreement.

20. The said labourers promise punctually and faithfully to observe all Ordinances on labour, the provisions of which are in no sense repugnant to the terms of the contract, and to show such respect and obedience as labourers or servants owe to those whom they indenture to serve.

21. The said labourers shall enjoy all civil rights held by native citizens.

22. The second undersigned declares to have engaged the first undersigned labourers for the purpose and under the conditions aforesaid, and promises faithfully to perform the said conditions, kindly to treat, or cause to be kindly treated, the indentured persons, and to pay, or cause to be punctually paid, their wages at the end of every week.

23. Both parties declare themselves to be entirely satisfied with the above conditions, and for the performance of the same bind their persons and goods in the most efficient manner according to law.

According to Article VIII of the Convention between the Governments of the Netherlands and of Great Britain, dated 8th September 1870, an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XIX and XX, is inserted in this contract, excepting the clause in Article X, relating to the duration of labour, which has been modified in accordance with the conditions proposed in the telegram of the Indian Government, dated the 24th of October 1872, and assented to by the Netherlands Government.

Article IX.—The duration of the emigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India shall be entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Netherlands Government.

If he can show that his conduct has been regular, and that he has the means of subsistence he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return passage.

If he consent to contract a new engagement he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return passage at the expiration of such second engagement.

Any emigrant who has completed his engagement in the Dutch Colony shall be at liberty, instead of either remaining in the Colony or returning to India, to remove to any other Colony or country at his own expense.

The right of the emigrant to a return passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the colony.

Article X.—The emigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than seven hours a day or ten hours in buildings.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work shall be freely arranged with the labourer. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as work.

Article XIX.—All emigrants with the provisions of this Convention shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy in the Netherlands Colony the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agent, and no obstacle shall be opposed to the labourer's resorting to the Consular Agent, and communicating with him, without prejudice however to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

Article XX.—In the distribution of labourers, no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under 15 years of age. No labourer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Emigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the Netherlands Government, whatever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return passage.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents hereunto set their hands and seals this day of , in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Age.	Where Born.			Caste.	Signature	Seal.
					Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.			

Labourers.

Emigration Agent for Surinam.

I hereby certify, that before the execution of this Contract, I personally explained the same to the above-written labourers, and satisfied myself that they individually understood the same and the details thereof.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named parties in the presence of

Protector of Emigrants.

Emigration Agent for Surinam.

APPENDIX 25.

STATEMENT CONTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING SETTLEMENTS.

Names of the settlements.	Year of the establishment.	Purchase amount (in florins or guilders of 20 pence).	Costs of establishment and upkeep till 31st December 1908.	Number of plots allotted.	Area allotted till 31st December 1910.	Remarks.
					H. A.	
Totness	1862	605·0	6,258·82	265	179	1 H. A. 2·47 acres.
Nieuw-Amsterdam	1875	15,000·0	289·05	125	116	
Damburg	1877	15,000·0	62,561·03	250	315	
La Kencontre	1897	15,179·94	...	172	247	
Laaewijk	1901	2,704·47	36,854·98	161	164	
Alkmaar	1894	16,050·0	39,224·535	232	232	
Paradise	1898	4,000·0	37,509·775	265	278	
Hecht en Sterk	1902	6,500·0	31,997·235	192	179	
Kroonenburg	1903	56,790·0	51,939·12	507	656	
Niew-Waldeck	1902	230·0	27,934·92	88	136	
Joham en Margaretha	1903	6,000·	64,490·62	190	174	
Livomo	1904	15,506·45	29,299·36	306	354	
Lelydorp	1904	...	3,44,529·075	1,688	3,727	
Sarmaccapolder	1906	...	13,00,000·0	262	443	

APPENDIX 25—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY PURCHASED BY BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY TRANSFER OF PLANTINGS AND PREMISES ON PLOTS OF CROWN LAND.

Year.	Amount paid for the acquisition of land from private individuals.	Amount paid by transfer of plantings and premises on plots of Crown land.	Total amount paid.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1903	36,358·	21,014·	57,372·
1904	28,367·	24,371·	52,738·
1905	35,459·	17,751·	53,210·
1906	25,852·	27,640·	53,492·
1907	56,346·	25,160·30	81,506·30
1908	51,352·	26,987·	78,339·
1909	44,034·	27,378·50	71,412·50
1910	60,877·	26,739·	87,616·
1911	40,622·	12,877·	53,499·

APPENDIX 25—*concld.*

Statement showing the number of British Indians who have plots of Crown lands in free use, in lease or in property and the superficial area in H. A. for the last ten years.

Year.	In free use. Plots allotted. Number of immigrants.	In free use. Plots allotted. Superficial area in H. A.	In lease. Plots allotted. Number of immigrants.	In lease. Plots allotted. Superficial area in H. A.	In property. Plots allotted. Number of immigrants.	In property. Plots allotted. Superficial area in H. A.	Total number of immigrants to whom plots were allotted in free use, in lease or in property.	Total superficial area in H. A.	Lessees of land owned by private individuals. Number of immigrants.	Lessees of land owned by private individuals. Superficial area in H. A.
1903	1,243	1,997	161	323	568	3,419	1,972	5,739	567	590
1904	1,871	2,420	212	358	698	4,159	2,781	6,937	761	591
1905	1,940	2,204	496	733	793	4,626	3,229	7,563	644	333
1906	2,247	2,295	480	791	794	4,636	3,521	7,722	574	602
1907	1,949	3,607	653	845	1,147	5,900	3,749	10,352	753	674
1908	1,432	2,491	937	1,982	1,259	6,561	3,628	11,034	697	350
1909	1,319	2,276	1,186	1,906	1,359	6,897	3,764	11,079	670	510
1910	1,246	2,399	1,480	2,510	1,448	7,269	4,174	11,978	718	464
1911	1,080	1,859	1,607	2,514	1,563	7,949	4,250	12,322	736	349
				(One H.	A. 2·47 acres).					

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

The plots are allotted 'in free use' during the period of six years with exemption from land and income taxes.
After the lapse of these six years the immigrants become lessees of the plots.
As for Crown land out of settlement occupants are entitled *gratis* to possession of the title deeds when they deliver after two years proof that they have regularly cultivated the land.
The immigrants renting land in the outskirts of Paramaribo where they keep cattle and occupy themselves with horticulture are not included in the above mentioned figures; their number is on the increase.

APPENDIX 26.

Ordinance of 19th April 1895 (G. P. No. 24).

ontaining Regulations conducive of the settling of Immigrants as Colonists in the Colony.

In the Name of the Queen !

The Governor of Surinam,

Taking into consideration that in the interest of the Colony it is desirable to promote the settling of immigrants as Colonists in the Colony;

Having heard the Privy Council, after the approval of the Colonial States (Legislature);

Has decreed the following Ordinance:

ARTICLE I.

To immigrants transported through the intermediary of the Colonial Government, who have faithfully fulfilled their contracts and are provided with a certificate of good conduct, to whom, whether on footing of the Publication of August 1st, 1863 (G. P. No. 23), whether on settlements established by the Government for that purpose land has been granted after the 20th of August 1894 and thereby have lost their right to a free return passage to the place of origin, a free return passage shall be given at their request to the charge of the Colonial Treasury on the same footing and to the same extent as they formerly were entitled to in virtue of prevailing Ordinances or in virtue of the agreement contracted with them.

ARTICLE II.

Immigrants, to whom grants have been awarded on the Government settlements, will be entitled to cultivate them during 6 years with exemption from ground and personal taxes.

The stipulation of Article 7 of the Publication of August 1st, 1863, G. P. No. 23 is applicable to them.

ARTICLE III.

Immigrants mentioned in Article I who have cultivated their grants to the satisfaction of the Government, and have renounced their right to a free return passage, as they are entitled to by that article, shall receive a bonus of one hundred guilders (fl. 100).

ARTICLE IV.

The required documents, necessitated by the stipulations of this Ordinance, will be given free of charges.

ARTICLE V.

This Ordinance shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Paramaribo, etc.

State Paper No. 23.

Proclamation of the 1st August 1863, regulating the conditions on which the establishment of persons and families as farmers may take effect in the Colony of Surinam.

Article I.—That to European Immigrants furnished with good certificates, coming with the object of settling themselves as farmers in the Colony for their own account, and to occupy themselves in the cultivation of the soil, land specially claimed for that purpose and taken from the Crown domain shall be awarded, in proportion to the resources which they can command for the attainment of such object.

Article II.—The land thus awarded shall be given in use of the Immigrants mentioned in cl. 1, and they shall, during the period of six years, cultivate the same with exemption from land and personal taxes.

After the lapse of two years by delivering proofs that they have regularly cultivated the said lands, they shall be entitled gratis to possession of the title-deeds of such lands, together with a certificate of citizenship, if they have not already obtained the same.

During that period of time if they wish to transfer their rights on the soil in favour of a third party, they shall, for that purpose, first obtain the consent of the Government, and this having been obtained the new proprietor shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as are by this clause assured to his predecessor.

APPENDIX 26—*concld.*

In the event of it being clearly demonstrated that within two years of their taking possession, the soil has not been brought into proper cultivation by them, or that they have suffered their pasture to lie waste, the Government shall be empowered to dispose of the same manner as they may deem expedient.

Article III.—Immigrants who have faithfully fulfilled their contract, and furnished with a certificate of good conduct, as well as freed men, who for their good qualities (in pursuance of cl. 20 of Law of 8th of August 1862, State Paper No. 164, Gazette No. 6) have been released from State supervision, are in this respect placed on the same footing with the Immigrants mentioned in cl. 1.

Article IV.—The Colonial Government is empowered to concede the same privileges to other than European Immigrants who seek to establish themselves with a like object in the Colony, and who are furnished with good letters of recommendation issued or certified by Netherlands Consuls.

Article V.—The Immigrants mentioned in clauses 1 and 3, in order to obtain possession of the land desired by them, shall betake themselves to the Inspector of Crown Lands of Industry and Agriculture, who shall keep a separate Register of the hereinmentioned farmers for the purpose of making, at the proper time, the proposals arising out of the regulations comprised in clause 2.

Article VI.—The awarding of land, and afterwards the distribution of Title-Deeds, as well as of the certificate of citizenship, shall be effected without payment of any tax or expense.

Article VII.—The Colonial Government is empowered to make small advances in money to the Colonists who, under the terms of this Ordinance, come to establish themselves, or are already established in Surinam, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of their good conduct and industry.

As far as is required a sum intended for this purpose shall be in each year assigned by the Budget of the Colony of Surinam.

And this decree shall in the usual way be published in the Government Paper.

Paramaribo, 1st August 1863.

APPENDIX 27.

Translation.

Contract for Lessees of tracts of lands on the Saramacca polder.

Exempt from stamp duty.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT Commissary of

of the first part,

and

.....,

of the second part,

For leasing out a tract comprising an area of Hectares, lying on the drain land No. and known as Lot , parcelled out to the contracting party of the second part pursuant to the Government Resolution of .....

Article I.

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self, after expiration of the term for which the tract was allotted to him (her) in freehold by virtue of the Ordinance of 19th April 1895 (official Gazette No. 24) to pay, from the..... an annual rent of F. 10 per Hectare

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self to pay, from the..... ....., the undermentioned rent for the tract parcelled out to him (her); that is to say:

For the 1st year.....			no rent.	
Do.	2nd „	F. 1	per Hectare	per annum
Do.	3rd „ „	2	do.	do.
Do.	4th „ „	4	do.	do.
Do.	5th „ „	6	do.	do.
Do.	6th „ „	8	do.	do.
Do.	7th and subsequent years	10	do.	do

Article 2.

The contracting party of the second part shall be always entitled to have this contract terminated on making a declaration to the effects before the District Commissary, in which case the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing or cultivating of—and the erections on—such land.

Article 3.

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self—

(*a*) to be regularly engaged in agricultural, or horticultural pursuits, or stock farming on the said land;

(*b*) in case the land, being parcelled out should not be under cultivation, to commence therewith within three months from the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was allotted in lease or freehold;

(*c*) to cultivate the land so that within 1 year after the aforesaid date at least 1-10th, and within 2 years at least 1-5th, of the area of such land shall be under proper cultivation, or otherwise beneficially utilized;

(*d*) to lay out and keep in good repair in accordance with the directions of the District Commissary within 1 year after the aforesaid date, a footpath to a width of 2 metres by a length corresponding to the front parts of such land;

(*e*) where such footpath requires being dug through with a view to draining the same, to see to a "Koker" or an ordinary temporary bridge being made and kept in good repair for the use of pedestrians;

(*f*) to co-operate, as far as possible, with one of his neighbours in jointly establishing a drainage for 2 tracts, and, in case this should prove impossible,

to construct the main drain at such portion of the District-Commissary, and thereby enabling the two tracts, and also securing thereby a common passage through a sewer so that every two such tracts lying close to each other will need only one "Koker" or a temporary bridge to be jointly constructed and kept in good repair by the Lessees of both tracts;

(*g*) where the Government has laid out roads instead of the footpaths as referred to in paragraph (*d*) to see to the roads and the trenches along the roads, for so far as they may be along such land, being duly kept open and clear;

(*h*) where the tracts have been parcelled out along the "Saramacca" canal or "Wanica", to keep properly open and clear the bank thereof to a width corresponding to the front parts of the tracts, and where such tracts have been allotted along the Polderdams, to keep the same also clean as far as the foot of the "talus" (that is to say free from weeds, stumps, or fallen trees or shrubs), and to fill up the holes, which may have occurred with a suitable species of clay;

(*i*) to grant, free of cost for the benefits of other Lessees, to the discretion, so far as possible, of the District-Commissary, the right of way and passage; the Lessees of the tracts lying aback of such land being bound at the same time to contribute half of the costs towards maintaining such way and passage over the entire length of both tracts lying aback of each other and the "Koker" or the temporary bridge as referred to in the paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*);

(*j*) to keep the boundaries of the tract open and clean to a width of 0·75 metres, and to keep the boundary paals also in good repair and, if requisite, to replace the same by new ones;

(*k*) to erect within 5 years on the tract a dwelling with planks or other suitable boards to the discretion of the District Commissary;

(*l*) to place and keep in good repair on a conspicuous spot of the road or footpath and on the said drain land a Board on which shall be painted in legible figures and letters the lot of the tract and to replace such board if requisite by a new one;

New boards are furnished at cost price by the District-Commissary —

(*m*) to pay the rents regularly;

(*n*) not to allow on his tract without the District-Commissary having been previously acquainted therewith and his consent obtained thereto, any lodging or night quarters to any persons without means of subsistence;

(*o*) not to cede the tracts, either wholly or partly to any other persons for the purpose of making any erections thereon or for being otherwise utilised than after the consent thereto of the Government which consent shall not be given in the event of such cession being likely to entail the formation of tracts of a smaller area than 1 hectare;

(*p*) in case of any boundary dispute, to submit apart from the Magistrate, to the award of the District-Commissary;

(*q*) to reside on the tract.

The District-Commissary shall with regard to the above compulsion to reside on the tract be entitled to make some exception during the 1st year after the allotment of the tracts and furthermore in any case where he (the District-Commissary) may be satisfied as to such tract being constantly kept in a good condition —

(*r*) In case he (the contracting party of the second part) should be required on any occasion of urgency to accomplish any work for the benefit of the settlement as may be pointed out to him by—or by order of—the District Commissary, to comply with such requirements for which work if done, he shall be entitled to a compensation of 80 cents (Dutch) a day of 7 hours' labour.

Article 4.

There shall be always reserved in the front portion of the tracts lying along the banks of the "Saramacca" Canal and "Wainica" and along the Polderdams, a strip of land to a width of 25 metres for the use of the Government in view of any work that may prove expedient However, such strip of land may be utilised by the Lessee of the tract for the purpose of agriculture or stock farming and on condition that in no case shall he (the contracting party of the second part) be compensated by the Government on such strip of land or part thereof being appropriated by—or in behalf of—the Government.

Article 5.

If the contracting party of the second part should fail to the discretion of the District-Commissary to act up to the obligations as laid down in Articles 3 (*d*), (*e*),

(*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), and (*l*) the works therein referred to shall be carried out by order of the District-Commissary at the expense of the contracting party of the second part, for which works an amount, not exceeding F. 1·25, shall be chargeable for each day which the District-Commissary may think requisite or still wanting for the entire completion of such works and for the costs of the materials for the "Koker" on the temporary bridge.

These costs shall be paid within one month after the amount therefor shall have been determined by—or by direction of—the District-Commissary.

Article 6.

Planting on the public roads, footpaths and polder is prohibited.

Article 7.

Failure to pay the rent or to comply with the provisions of Article 3 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*f*), (*h*), (*n*), (*o*) and (*p*), or to satisfy the costs owing by the contracting party of the second part shall entitle the Government to cancel the lease and to freely dispose of the land without being bound to any compensation whatever for any work carried out or for any cultivation of—such land, for what other matter sever.

On the lease being withdrawn, the contracting party of the second part shall be bound to pull down and remove from the land, within one month after a notice thereto, any buildings erected thereon, whilst the Government shall reserve the right, in case the contracting party of the second part should be in default to pull down such erections as aforesaid to have this done at his expense.

Article 8.

The contracting party of the second part shall be at liberty on an agreement being entered into for the purpose, or in the case of any testamentary disposition to transfer to some other person the lease of the tract or part thereof, provided that no smaller tracts than 1 hectare be formed thereby, if and so far as the Government may have raised no objection against any needy Lessee, and provided also that such other Lessee shall make a contract for the purpose with the Government, the provisions of which contract shall be determined by the Government. In case the Government should have any objection against such successor, or if he (the successor) should fail, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the request for an approval of the contract or the testamentary disposition was granted, to make the said contract to be drawn up by the Government then the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing and cultivating of the tracts and the buildings erected thereon, and on condition also that the buildings must have been pulled down and removed within one month after the date of the decision taken in response to the application made as referred to in this Article.

Article 9.

This contract shall terminate—

(*a*) in case of a withdrawal of the lease, or freehold;

(*b*) in case the contracting party of the second part should die;

(*c*) in case the land is appropriated for the purpose of being utilised in favour of any works of public interest;

In the case referred to in paragraph (*c*) the children of the contracting party of the second part, his heirs, the woman to whom he was married or with whom he has been living in concubinage and who may be desirous of obtaining the land may make application thereto to the Government within two months after the death of the contracting party of the second part.

The Government shall be at liberty to either grant the request under such conditions as His Excellency may determine, or to reject the same.

In case the tract be not parcelled to any of the applicants, or if the applicant to whom the tract was parcelled out should fail, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was parcelled out, to enter into the contracts drawn up by the Government then the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing or cultivating of such tract and the buildings erected thereon, and on condition that the party interested shall pull down and remove such buildings in the first instance, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the application was rejected, and in the latter case, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was parcelled out.

Article 10.

This contract has been drawn up in triplicate. One of the copies shall be in the keeping of the Administrator of Finance, the second one in that of the District Commissary whilst the third copy shall be handed to the contracting party of the second part.

This contracted as ..... on this ..... day of .....

The District-Commissary of .....

Contracting party of the second part.

APPENDIX 28.

AGREEMENT between the District-Commissary of
and
concerning the rent and occupancy of a lot of land situated on the Government Settlement , Number H. A.
granted the second undersigned by Resolution of the Governor.

Article 1.

The second undersigned binds himself, on the expiration of the period of , during which he is allowed the use of the land free of rent, to pay yearly a rent of fl. per H. A.

Article 2.

The second undersigned by a declaration to the District-Commissary is at liberty to end this contract at any time.

In this event the working and planting of the ground together with the buildings erected thereon will be subject to the stipulations of Article 6 of the Government Ordinance

Article 3.

The second undersigned hereby binds himself—

(*a*) to use the land alone for cultivating and pasturage and cattle breeding ;

(*b*) to begin work within three months from the date of this agreement ;

(*c*) to plant within one year after date of this agreement at least one-fourth or make it useful in some other manner so that in four years the whole surface if it does not exceed 2 H. A. is utilised for cultivation or cattle breeding ;

(*d*) to keep the drainage of the lot clean and in good condition in compliance with instructions of the District-Commissary ;

(*e*) to place a board, visible from the public road, on which is clearly painted the number of the lot. This board first supplied by the Government free of cost he will keep in good condition and renew when necessary ;

(*f*) not to give the ground over to another party to live on or cultivate without permission of the Government which only in exceptional cases will be granted for lots less than 1 H. A. ;

(*g*) to submit to decisions of persons appointed by Government in case of dispute regarding boundaries ;

(*h*) to allow free of charge to the occupier of the land behind a right of way or footpath and use of drainage.

Article 4.

Without permission of the District-Commissary no one is allowed to plant on the public road.

Article 5.

Failing to pay rent or not fulfilling the terms stipulated in Article 3 the Governor has the right to cancel the contract as stipulated in Article 6 of the Ordinance.

Article 6.

In accordance with Article.....of the Ordinance of..... permission to use or rent the land will be withdrawn if the occupier repeatedly disturbs the peace, opposes the Commissary, refuses to comply with the Ordinance or incites others to transgression of the Ordinance.

Article 7.

The second undersigned with the permission of the Colonial Government is permitted to transfer the rent or the use of the land on condition the party to whom the

transfer is made enters on agreement with the Government the conditions of which will be stipulated by the Governor. In case the Government does not agree to transfer the rent or the use of the land to another party or in case this party fails to sign the agreement within one month after permission is granted the articles as stipulated in Article 6 of Resolution of are valid.

Article 8.

This agreement is ended—

(*a*) by cancelling the rent;

(*b*) by the death of the second undersigned.

In the latter case if the children of the second undersigned, his heirs, his wife or his reputed wife should wish to rent and occupy the land they must apply within one month after the death for permission to the Governor.

In case permission is not granted to any of these, or the contract is not signed within one month after the date of the permission, then Article 6 is valid in regard to the dwelling or cultivation on the lot.

Article 9.

This contract has been made in duplicate, one in the possession of the Administrator of Crown land and one in possession of the second undersigned.

JAMAICA.

36. Housing of immigrants—The sites for immigrants' dwellings are chosen with the approval of the medical officer and on all estates visited were satisfactory. The dwellings are similar to those in other colonies, namely, long ranges of buildings divided into rooms of 120 square feet with a covered verandah five feet in width. The mean height of rooms is from 9 feet upwards. Floors are usually boarded and raised from 1½ to 2 feet above ground level. In some cases rammed earth well raised above ground level is used. Ventilation other than through the door and window of each room, is provided by jalousies or apertures in the gables, the solid wooden partitions between rooms being replaced about seven feet from the floor by bars or wire screens to prevent inter-communication while allowing the air to pass. The Demerara pattern is better The Ordinance requires vegetation to be removed for a distance of 20 feet from buildings The prescribed distance might be 20 yards. The dwellings must be whitewashed once a year, or oftener if the medical officer so directs. The regular whitewashing seemed to be carried out The space allotted to immigrants is, as in Trinidad and Demerara, 50 square feet per adult, or 120 square feet for three single men or a man, his wife, and two children. This is, of course, exclusive of verandah space. We saw no single rooms of 50 feet floor space but mention is made of them in estate returns. Separate cook-rooms are not provided. The rules in force regarding dwellings are given in Appendix 29. In Jamaica latrines have been provided but of a pattern which it is hopeless to expect immigrants to use. An open trench with a wooden bar about a foot high running longitudinally along the edge of the trench is the usual type. They are very seldom used. Some trouble and expense has been incurred in constructing these unserviceable latrines. The Fiji latrine might be taken as a model. It was introduced into Fiji after ascertaining what sanitary type of latrine was in fact being used in India. The necessity of providing suitable latrines and arranging to have them properly cleaned has been urged at considerable length earlier in this report

Jamaica is fortunate in that abundant water for drinking and bathing is ordinarily obtainable from wells, springs, and rivers. The supply may be diminished during seasons of drought which recur at intervals, but we neither saw nor heard of any estate with an insufficient supply. Amongst the numerous names applied to this very beautiful island is the "Land of Springs".

Some estates have cement lined drains; others have not. The rules are silent on the subject, but it would seem that the medical officer decides each case on the merits. With a large number of estates each employing a few labourers who are housed in dwellings erected on sloping sites on hard ground possibly a hard and fast rule is unnecessary. It might, however, be well to insist on cement drains unless the medical officer in writing dispensed with this requirement.

Medical officers visit estates and inquire into sanitary conditions once a month. In one medical district the duty imposed on a single medical officer in this respect seemed to be excessive. We were informed that nineteen scattered estates in a hilly country were to be visited in addition to medical charge of a large hospital, ordinary out-door dispensary work, and general medical duty.

The absence of suitable latrines is a serious defect on most estates and should be remedied without delay. It will involve some initial outlay and recurring expenditure but with ankylostomiasis responsible for such a large proportion of sickness and mortality it is necessary both to incur expenditure and insist on immigrants using latrines. The necessary improvement in ventilation can be effected gradually, as what is defective now is that privacy rather than health suffers owing to the system of ventilation adopted. Screened bathing places might also be provided, as even where a running stream is available the use of warm or tepid water may often be desirable. Employers have not failed to comply with the existing regulations on sanitary matters. The regulations made twenty years ago require revision, and the experience of other colonies will suggest to their expert advisors the instructions which should be issued for the employers' guidance.

37. Medical arrangements.—Since 1869 the system of treating patients in estate hospitals has been abandoned. All patients are now treated in public hospitals The distance of each estate from the nearest hospital is shown in Appendix 30. Special ambulance carts with springs are provided for patients who must be conveyed to hospital.

The following rules issued for the guidance of medical officers will convey clearly the nature of the medical arrangement provided for indentured immigrants :—

(1) The District Medical Officer must visit each estate in his district on which indentured immigrants are located at least once in every calendar month, and oftener if necessary or if summoned by the manager, the interval between the regular monthly visits to be not less than two weeks.

(2) The immigrants must be mustered on every occasion and each one individually examined on each monthly visit.

(3) The medical officer should inform the manager beforehand of the time of his intended visit so that the immigrants may be at hand for inspection and examination.

(4) The medical officer must write a short and concise report of the conditions of the immigrants and of the sanitary state of their barracks, grounds, water supply, latrine accommodation, etc., on the occasion of each monthly visit, in a book to be kept on the property for the purpose.

(5) The medical officer must treat or supervise the treatment of immigrants suffering from ankylostomiasis, on the estates when necessary.

(6) The medical officer must treat all infective diseases that may occur, on the estates, if they cannot be admitted to hospital

(7) The medical officer must be responsible for the collection and forwarding to the Bacteriologist in Kingston of all blood and excreta that may be required for investigation.

(8) The medical officer must attend without extra fee all confinements on the several estates in his District when summoned by the manager, under the provisions of clause 19 of the Rules of the Immigration Department approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd November 1891.

(9) He must be responsible for the general medical care of the immigrants.

In comparing the merits and demerits of the central hospital system with those of the estate hospital system we labour under obvious disadvantages. We are not medical men, we have seen a comparatively small number of estates employing indentured immigrants, and on the estates visited we could not devote our sole attention to this question On the whole we prefer the system under which estates, or small group of estates, provide separate hospitals for immigrants. Clinical treatment of serious cases is doubtless more efficient where the medical officer sees all his patients daily in a well equipped hospital. Against this may be set the cost, trouble, and delay of removing patients to hospitals. Trivial cases which might receive all needful attention from a compounder in a few minutes may result in the loss of one or two days work to the labourer and to his employer. A good worker will not go to a distant hospital with a petty ailment, and may eventually be incapacitated for a longer period than if he was promptly treated. There is no means of knowing at present if minor ailments make any noteworthy contribution to the percentage of days absent with leave. Mild indisposition on the part of a steady and sensible worker might in any Colony result in his being allowed to take a day off work without requiring him to undergo medical examination, but these occasional holidays would not probably exceed two per head per year. Shirkers will frequently go to central hospitals for a rest cure. Malingering is facilitated. Diseases such as malarial fever and ankylostomiasis deserve attention otherwise than as ailments of individuals, preventive measures being at least as important as curative treatment. A compounder in an estate hospital can treat petty ailments promptly, carry out systematically the orders of medical officers as regards both curative and preventive measures, and in more serious cases give immediate information to the medical officer. Where estate hospitals are visited even twice a week very few cases for removal to a public hospital will arise The compounder can also see to the proper issue of rations or diet to convalescents and to women before and after

childbirth. Discharge from hospital does not always imply restoration of normal health and capacity to do normal work The compounder can also see to the general distribution of quinine. He will be especially useful in ankylostomiasis cases which require periodic treatment spread over a few weeks throughout which the patient need not be absolutely idle. During a very successful course of treatment of newly arrived immigrants at Kingston last year the latter indulged in regular exercise and sea-bathing. The exercise might have been economically valuable on an estate. Moreover, under the central hospital system it is more difficult to keep in view the health record of each estate, to recognise depressing factors, and to deal with each estate systematically and comprehensively. A medical officer may refresh his memory before his monthly visit, and often he has in his mind a fair general impression of the health conditions of estates in his charge. But that is obviously not the same as uninterruptedly dealing with the sickness of each estate locally, valuable assistance being derived from the information supplied by the resident compounder and the estate records. Some central hospitals are at times crowded and though Indian patients may like an individual doctor they do not like a general hospital.

A reference to the annual reports will show that while an accurate statistical record of absence on account of sickness is abstracted from estate registers in connection with work and wages no analysis made for medical and sanitary purposes or for general information is prepared and published. The Medical Department has its own returns and reports in which the statistics of estate cases are incorporated But the returns compiled and prepared by the Immigration Department do not compare the incidence of serious and preventible ailments on the several estates or contrast the recorded result on the same estate throughout a series of years. A perusal of the entries in the tabular statement of work and wages appended to the last annual report of the Immigration Department, *vide* Appendix 32, indicates the need for a separate analytical statement of medical cases recorded on estates and a brief commentary. The twentieth estate in serial order shows 29·08 per cent of working days as lost to men by sickness, the average number of workers being 29¾. The second estate included in Portland Parish with an average of 111¼ labourers shows 31·93 per cent. of working days lost by sickness. Many estates show over 20 per cent. of working days lost by sickness and a few over thirty per cent. Taking working days as only 270, a labourer who loses 20 per cent. is incapacitated for 54 days. The sickness on non-working days is additional. Even allowing for days lost in returning from hospital, especially in the case of ailments of brief duration under treatment, the entries suggest that inspecting officers, both lay and medical, and employers would benefit by the compilation and publication of more detailed information. The time at our disposal was not sufficient for a complete inquiry, carried out partly on estates and partly at hospitals, into the exact meaning of these high percentages. We recommend that for each estate registers be kept in the forms shown in Appendix 2 and that the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants should include a return summarising the results recorded in each estate with such comments or explanations as seem needful. The Surgeon-General, or, to give him his more lengthy official designation, the Superintending Medical Officer, cordially expressed his willingness to assist in having medical statistics for estates compiled in any form which was regarded as desirable. The health conditions on estates had attracted his earnest attention and we found him equally willing to assist us with information or listen to our suggestions

While we think that the balance of advantage is generally with the separate hospital system conditions in Jamaica point in our opinion to combining that system with the central system. Where an estate is less than one mile distant from a public hospital a separate hospital would obviously be unnecessary. Where each of two estates, about 2 or 3 miles apart and about 5 or 6 miles distant from a hospital, employed less than a dozen labourers each, it might be better to deal with these from a central hospital than for both to combine in providing a joint hospital. The time spent by the medical officer on travelling in proportion to the time devoted directly to medical work is obviously a factor to be considered. On the other hand in the case of an estate

with over 100 labourers and a continuously high sick rate it seems obviously better to keep a compounder or dispenser on the spot and enable the medical officer to travel 6 or 7 miles by motor three times a week than to have a steady stream of incoming and outgoing patients on the road. It seems undesirable to consider merely which of two systems is better for the Colony as a whole. What is to be determined is the best way of supervising and preserving the health of immigrants on each estate or in each medical district. For one estate or group of estates one system may be suitable and in another locality a different system may be suitable. We recognise that the existing strength and distribution of the medical staff, which provides also for the needs of the general public, must be considered, though by no means necessarily regarded as inalterable. If a rearrangement of the duties and the entertainment of a few more medical officers would reduce the sickness rate by one-half the trouble and cost would be justified by the result. Having regard to the population the existing medical staff seems neither to be excessive nor to be extravagantly remunerated for the duties performed. From such inquiries as we were able to make we believed that the recorded rate of sickness represented not the health conditions of estates but the time wasted by the system under which medical relief was provided. Men desirous of a casual holiday go to hospital, undergo examination, and return in the evening with a ticket stating that they are fit for work. Men with trivial ailments may lose two days instead of two hours. We regarded the lost time as a serious matter for the immigrant and thought that employers in their own interests might have been more dissatisfied. Where the time lost is not 6 or 7 per cent. but 26 or 27 per cent. of the working days five labourers are doing the work and earning the wages of four. We would recommend that a local committee be appointed to inquire into the whole question and report to the Governor. Possibly the committee would be strengthened if a medical officer with personal experience of the estate hospital system in Demerara or Trinidad was added to the local members.

The principal diseases are malaria, ankylostomiasis, and phthisis. Quinine is distributed regularly on most if not all estates, and efforts are made to render conditions on estates unfavourable to malarial infection. The improvement of the defective latrine arrangements should diminish the sickness due to ankylostomiasis. More than half of the immigrants arrive from India infected with this disease. Special expenditure was incurred in all districts in 1912-13 in having immigrants treated for this disease by qualified dispensers working under the medical officers. As regards phthisis there appears to be need for careful and sustained medical inquiry. In 1912-13, it was responsible for 19 deaths among indentured immigrants, that is more than twice as many as malarial fever and fifty per cent. more than ankylostomiasis and more than one-fourth of the total deaths. Whether the existing method of ventilating dwellings is an important contributory cause is at present a matter of speculation but similar methods of ventilation in other colonies do not seem to be followed by similar results. What may be stated with apparent probability is that the predisposing conditions and immediately exciting causes of this disease would be more readily ascertained if medical officers treated patients on estates and were familiar with their working and living conditions. The available statistics throw no light on the incidence of this disease on individual estates, nor do they indicate whether men and women are equally subject to attack.

The births and deaths among the ordinary Indian population are not separately recorded. Amongst indentured immigrants the births and deaths during each of the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Per Mille.	
				Births.	Deaths.
1908-09 ...	2,607	70	40	26·8	16·4
1909-10	3,722	110	58	29·5	15·5
1910-11	2,938	87	87	29·6	29·6
1911-12	2,910	60	90	20·6	30·9
1912-13	3,066	61	68	20·0	22·1

The high death-rate in 1910-11 and 1911-12 seems to have been due to malaria and phthisis. The systematic distribution of quinine has been followed by a steady reduction in the deaths due to malaria, which numbered 16 in 1910-11, 12 in 1911-12 and 8 in 1912-13. The treatment of all immigrants with thymol in connection with ankylostomiasis has probably raised their vitality and increased their general resistance power. The reduction of the mortality due to phthisis awaits accomplishment. The birth-rate is low but the proportion of adult women to men is 4 to 10. The health conditions on estates in 1910-11 and 1911-12 seem to be reflected in the birth-rate of 1911-12 and 1912-13. In the three earlier years the birth-rate was high having regard to the proportion of adult women in the population. It would correspond to a birth-rate of about 50 per 1,000 in a normally constituted population. The general birth-rate for the island is approximately 39 and the death-rate between 22 and 23 per 1,000. The deaths among the general population are constituted, as to over 30 per cent, of infants of under one year, and, as to over 40 per cent, of children under two years. The infant mortality amongst indentured immigrants is not ordinarily shown in the reports. In 1911-12, for which figures are available, out of 89 deaths 13 were of infants under one year. In this generally unfavourable year, therefore, the infantile mortality compares very favourably with that recorded among the general population.

In the case of free immigrants the arrangements for medical relief seem, as in other West Indian Colonies, to be susceptible of improvement. Apart from the general rules relating to medical relief, immigrants who have resided for less than 10 years in the colony are entitled to be treated gratis in Public General hospitals. The general rules regarding medical relief are given at length in Appendix 31.

The system as it affects the ordinary settled Indian arranges for medical relief at reduced cost on production of a ticket issued by any one of a number of persons authorised for each locality. Indians have complained to us that even the reduced fee (usually two shillings for advice and treatment at a dispensary, with mileage fees in addition for treatment at home) is beyond the means of the majority. Reasons already urged for lowering the cost of medical treatment apply here also. The existing system would be harsher in operation but for the generosity with which medical officers interpret it. Probably no system will work satisfactorily if medical officers insist on full legal remuneration in all cases, but it seems unfair both to doctors and patients to adopt a system which is generally unsuitable. Medical officers soon know enough about the residents of their districts to distinguish the poor from the well-to-do patient. It would seem possible to dispense with tickets and lay down a general rule that all persons with an annual income not exceeding £30 should receive free treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. If tickets are considered essential they might be given as certificates valid perhaps for a whole year, and at least for six months Sub-committees of parochial boards, in consultation with the Inspector of Poor, might issue them to applicants. Reduced mileage rates might also be prescribed. In this case also we think it desirable to state that we do not mean to propose that the medical officers should suffer by the abolition of the present system. If the proposals outlined by us are adopted the payment of additional salaries or allowances to medical officers might be a necessary consequence, but we think the additional cost would be fully justified by the increased industrial efficiency alone. We do not know how far the employment of dispensers or compounders for the treatment of simple but troublesome ailments would be suitable in this island, but there seems to be a waste of energy and skill as well as a restriction of medical relief in employing only men of first class qualifications for the treatment of all cases with the result that many cases must escape attention. The size and population of districts are much larger than would be entrusted to a doctor in the United Kingdom, where tropical diseases are unknown. The 38 medical districts include a population of about 850,000.

38. Tasks, hours and wages.—The Jamaica Ordinance (*vide* section 47 *et seq* of 18 of 1879) provides that day workers shall be paid one shilling in the case of adult males, and nine pence in the case of minors and females. Each immigrant is bound to work on all days, except recognised holidays, and to

perform on each day a 'fair day's work of nine hours. The section does not expressly provide for any interval or resting period during the nine hours, and the omission should be supplied. In Jamaica a day of nine hours with intervals aggregating in all to not less than one hour would be fair. The scale of task work must be such as to enable an adult to earn a shilling a day with only ordinary exertion. It would be better to fix the task as the amount of work which a labourer of average physique can perform in 7 hours of actual labour without extraordinary exertion. In 1912, an amending Ordinance provided that no task should be approved unless it was such as permitted an able-bodied trained male of 18 years of age or upwards to earn one shilling and six pence a day for a fair day's work of nine hours with ordinary exertion. The object was to secure that labourers should after about two years be able to earn one shilling and six pence on each day worked. The working day is, however, taken at nine hours, presumably including necessary stoppages for food, etc. We think that it is simpler to have one standard as above suggested. If that standard is observed a 'trained able-bodied male' may in nine hours earn one shilling and six pence. But it is at least as important that the task should be reasonable in the case of the untrained male, and if the average man's capacity is taken as the basis of calculation all degrees of efficiency will be justly remunerated. It is also undesirable that an inclusive day of nine hours should be the time measure in the case of task work. The rule and practice of British Guiana are sound and satisfactory. We think that the labourer should not be bound by law to work for more than five and-a-half days or after he has earned five shillings and six pence in any week except during certain short seasons when special demands may reasonably be made. In practice, very few labourers work for 5½ days weekly in any season, and to attract labourers to make unusual exertion special inducements must be offered.

The actual wages earned are usually good. The statement appended as Appendix 32 shows that in 1912-13 men's wages per day worked varied on estates from ten pence half penny to one shilling and five pence three farthings (10½ annas to Re. 1-1-9). On one estate the average was one shilling and eight pence farthing (Re. 1-1-3) but indentured labourers were employed for only half the year. Ordinarily the average earnings of an estate will be increased or decreased according to the percentage of old or new hands. The average labourer works on two working days out of three. Women, strange to say, work on almost as many days, and their earnings vary from 7½ pence to one shilling and three farthings (7½ to 12¾ annas) per day worked. The loss of time owing to 'sickness' has already been commented upon. Notwithstanding their maternity duties women generally lose no more days by sickness than men, and on some estates they lose much fewer days. It may be well to remember that days lost by sickness also involve no outlay on food, etc., by the labourer. The best male labourers earn up to eight shillings a week on ordinary work, and on special tasks, that is, manual work not supervision, etc., earn from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings weekly. Of course those employed constantly on special tasks are a small number of skilled men on each estate. It is, however, satisfactory that labourers who combine strength, skill and intelligence may earn by manual labour three times as much as they were promised when recruited. As in other colonies, a labourer is, during about one-third of his indentured period, being trained into reasonable efficiency. For the first three months it is customary to pay even inefficient men a minimum daily wage of one shilling, and as the labourer sees that he is being treated generously while he is obviously inferior to the average of his fellow-workers he is sufficiently pleased with his employer and dissatisfied with himself to induce him to make cheerful efforts to earn what he receives. The task work system is good for the self respect of the labourer, and this system of tempering its rigour during the first three months turns the labourer's attention to his own obvious incapacity rather than to its unsatisfactory equivalent in wages.

We saw the labourers at work on most of the estates visited and were satisfied that tasks were carefully and equitably assigned. But successful appeals on the part of labourers to the Protector are not unknown. On some estates task work which will yield high wages in return for great exertion, *e.g.*,

carrying out bananas from an undulating field to the roadside, is assigned to the labourers in turn, so that each may undergo the strain for a short time and all able-bodied adults may have a chance of the enhanced earnings We have seen labourers at work who were making from two shillings to half a crown a day at this task. It seems very desirable to assign this work in rotation not merely on account of the distribution of earnings but because labourers anxious to earn money will over-exert themselves. Few will adopt any hygienic precautions to minimise the injurious effects of the strain. It should be understood that no labourer need strain himself as he is paid by results but the work is congenial and tends to competitive effort while the labourer is also conscious of the money value of every headload. The employer wants to save time and assigns such a task as will induce labourers to take advantage of the rate. There is no provision in the Ordinances similar to section 116 of the Trinidad Ordinance or section 97 of the British Guiana Ordinance which debar an employer from requiring from a labourer, classed as non-able-bodied, the performance of a full task. Though we have no reason to suppose that Jamaica employers ever fail to make allowances for individuals of inferior physique we think it is desirable that the Ordinance should expressly empower the medical officer to restrict not the work which a labourer may voluntarily do but the amount which may be required from him. We found that in practice weak labourers were given special light work without any reduction of wages or were permitted to do less than a normal task.

The grant of small plots of land and provision of facilities for cow-keeping are almost unknown. Some employers encourage labourers to breed ponies by giving grazing, etc. One indentured labourer whom we met kept a very useful pony for his own recreation, and on Saturdays and Sundays went on long riding excursions. The obstacle to cow-keeping apparently is that many employers themselves breed cattle of a good type and object to the risk of mixture with inferior animals. This risk seems to arise only if labourers are allowed to keep bulls. On many estates a more abundant supply of milk would be advantageous. We think that fourth and fifth year immigrants whose work and conduct have been satisfactory should be permitted to keep cows. It is both equitable and expedient that some system of rewarding continuous efficiency and good conduct should be introduced, and that proposed is popular with the labourers. For combined inefficiency and bad conduct adequate provision is made.

Rations are supplied to immigrants for three months according to the following scale :—

Daily.	*Weekly.*
1 lbs. or	10½ lbs rice or wheat flour
8 ozs. or	1 lb. 5 ozs. fish or goat's flesh.
3 ozs. or	1 lb. 5 ozs. dhall or peas.
	6 ozs. cocoanut oil.
	1½ ozs. pepper or
	¼ lb. salt

Non-adults receive one-half of the adult ration. The cost is deducted from the immigrant's wages except for days on which he was unable to work. From 1880 to 1891 the recoverable cost per week was fixed at three shillings and six pence (Rs. 2-10-0), and since 1891 the cost has been fixed at two shillings and six pence (Re. 1-14-0), that is about eight pence or nine pence under the ordinary retail cost. The difference is a perquisite of the labourers. Many labourers do not eat fish or goat's flesh, and barter this item for some preferable substitute. The Protector of Immigrants should have power to order that for any item an immigrant might claim one of a number of substitutes, *e.g.* sugar, dhall, wheat flour, etc. The Demerara morning ration might also be introduced, though in view of the liberal minimum wage arrangement for new comers in Jamaica the cost of this ration might be deducted.

As elsewhere recommended pregnant and suckling women should be entitled to receive rations. Rations are in fact issued to such women for varying periods in Jamaica.

The wages paid to labourers are generally satisfactory but the loss of working days owing to 'sickness' is excessive, probably owing to the system of medical relief. We have already suggested that existing medical arrangements be made the subject of detailed enquiry. It is, however, desirable to call attention to the fact that the amounts returned as weekly wages in the body of annual reports do not represent weekly wages in the ordinary sense. The amounts returned represent not the average weekly wages of the total workers but the total earnings divided by the *average* number of men employed daily. Our recommendations as to the manner in which earnings should be shown in all colonies are contained in a separate paragraph later.

Appendix 32 is a copy of a page of a monthly return taken at random from the returns submitted by estates and checked by the officers of the Immigration Department. It shows that men, whether occasionally incapacitated or not by real or nominal sickness, work with varying rates of energy from week to week, that all workers take casual holidays, and that women may be exempted from work, though not classed as 'sick', and provided with free rations for many weeks successively. This last fact is not without bearing on the unexpectedly favourable rate of sickness among women as compared with men.

Free labourers earn one shilling and six pence daily, and for work involving more than average effort or skill receive one shilling and nine pence to two shillings. The effect of levying fees for the employment of 'second term immigrants' is discussed later.

The cost of living in Jamaica is apparently slightly higher than in Trinidad owing to the fact that rice, of which only about 100 acres are locally cultivated, is dearer. A fair estimate of the total cost of living would be about three shillings and six pence weekly for an able-bodied man. In a few localities remote from market towns this might even be exceeded if individual labourers bought their foodstuffs in small quantities and did not, as they almost always do, combine to purchase as well as cook their food.

39. Administration of justice.—Justice is impartially administered. In this colony from 1879 to 1889 complaints against immigrants for offences under the Ordinance were tried by the Protector or an Inspector. Since 1889, Resident Magistrates exercise concurrent jurisdiction. The results during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 are shown in the table "A" printed as Appendix 34. The table, which was specially compiled for our information, indicates that in both classes of trials account is taken of palliating circumstances in favour of the accused. The statement in Appendix 34-B. is copied from the annual report for 1912-13. The reduction in the number of complaints below 12 per cent. of the indentured population in 1912-13 is satisfactory. As pointed out by the Protector in the report a substantial number of the cases arose out of ordinary disputes between labourers themselves though classed as offences under the Ordinance. Excluding these cases the proportion of complaints to labourers just exceeded 10 per cent. The number of cases in which immigrants were prosecuted once only is not known. As the percentage of cases to labourers falls information on this point becomes especially valuable. Even with a 10 per cent. record an employer *might* be showing reasonable patience and restraint. For example, on an estate with 20 labourers there might well be one disorderly and idle man who was justifiably prosecuted twice within a year. That alone gives the estate a 10 per cent record. If no other complaint were filed it might be confidently stated that the employer had been commendably patient and considerate with the other nineteen labourers unless they were abnormally regular, industrious, and well-behaved.

During our tour in Jamaica we gathered that the Protector and the Inspector did not proceed with complaints if the accused had a good record, and his offence was not *primâ facie* of an aggravated kind. The labourer was not required to make any statement. He was informed before any inquiry into the merits was made that formal cognisance was not yet taken of the complaint

that the enquiry would proceed if he so wished, and that otherwise the employer would be asked to withhold the complaint until the Protector or Inspector's next visit. The complaint did not re-appear as the employer was content if the labourer did not again offend. If a new offence was committed that would be matter for a new complaint. It may be taken for granted that in 99 cases out of 100 the accused labourer is in some measure in fault, though whether or not he requires judicial punishment is obviously another matter. In the hundredth case a nagging and unscrupulous overseer or headman may have misrepresented or exaggerated or suppressed facts so as to give a criminal colour to an inoffensive act or omission. Some employers are more impatient and stricter disciplinarians than others, and some are less competent to control labourers, headmen, and overseers than others, but it is at least highly improbable that a single complaint is not regarded by the prosecuting employer as true. The average labourer treated in the manner above described feels that he has had a warning and is grateful that he has neither been publicly accused nor judicially reprimanded, and neither he nor his fellow-workers harbour resentment. In this Colony there were comparatively few grumbles about prosecutions or complaints about the omission to inform emigrants of the penal clauses. Recently the majority of the complaints against labourers were disposed of by the Protector or the Inspector on estates. So far as we could ascertain the cases sent to magistrates were usually those in which the employer thought an immediate trial was necessary, but individual employers exercised their own option. The Protector and a single Inspector had to visit all estates and a complaint arising very soon after the visit of one or other would not ordinarily be held over but placed before a Resident magistrate. It will be seen that more sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine were inflicted by magistrates, but it is just to recognise that they would probably deal with a larger proportion of intractable labourers. The Protector or the Inspector would, however, usually deal with organised disorder. Registers of prosecutions are not kept on estates so that we are unable to make any confident generalisation regarding the comparative severity of sentences. The records of the Immigration Department showed that sentences passed by departmental officers were reasonable, and labourers made no specific complaints against magisterial proceedings. Their silence may be taken as showing that there was no serious or general cause for dissatisfaction. It is very desirable that registers of prosecutions should be kept on estates. We found that five minutes' discussion of the entries in such a register was more informing than a prolonged study of magisterial records, as the industrial and health-records of the offenders were at hand in the pay sheets.

While we have no specific grounds for criticising the disposal of cases by magistrates we think it would be better to have all cases tried by the Protector and Inspectors if possible. The reason for the change in the system in 1889 seems to have been the reduction in the staff of the Immigration Department. The number of indentured labourers is smaller than in other Colonies but it is increasing. On 31st March 1913, there were 4,152 indentured immigrants on 83 estates distributed in all parts of the island. Either the Protector or the Inspector must remain at headquarters so that only one officer is permanently available for touring duty. Apart from magisterial work this seems to provide inadequate supervision even allowing for the facilities for travel in Jamaica. It is greatly to the credit of both officers, but specially creditable to the Protector, that so much good work was done and such close touch kept with conditions on estates. The departmental organisation will be dealt with later. If an additional Inspector is appointed all cases might again be tried by departmental officers. Neither employers nor labourers nor witnesses would lose time in attending courts. An officer of the Immigration Department will require no interpreters and is in a far better position than a magistrate to weigh the evidence advanced and to estimate the gravity of an offence. The fact that comparatively few cases come before individual magistrates may be urged as an argument for withdrawing all cases, as each magistrate's knowledge of the conditions under which cases arise and of the people accused is more limited than if cases were more frequent. In this Colony the Indian population is about 21 per cent. of the total, so that acquaintance with Indian customs and thoughts and methods of expression is not to be expected from all magistrates.

The labourers imprisoned went to the ordinary gaol but were as far as possible kept separate from offenders against the ordinary criminal law. We think that the detention of labourers who refuse to pay fines or are sentenced to imprisonment in places distinct from the common gaols is desirable and practicable. Employment may be found on a Government farm, and a strong staff of warders is unnecessary. Absconding from this place might be punishable with imprisonment in a common gaol.

The penal clauses are antiquated and the maximum penalties severe. They should be revised as suggested in the case of other Colonies, distinction being made between major and minor offences and between first and subsequent offences. Imprisonment should be avoided by allowing time for the payment of fines and recovering small periodic instalments from wages.

40. Provisions of the Ordinance.—The following modifications in the provisions of the Ordinance are suggested:—

Law 23 of 1879.—In section 3 'non-adult' means an indentured immigrant under the age of twelve years and above the age of one year. This excludes children born on an estate, who are not covered by the definition of 'immigrant' as in Trinidad. The Ordinance apparently recognises neither rights nor liabilities in connection with such children, who are not 'immigrants'.

Sections 36 and 37 do not give the Protector power to make inter-transfers of immigrants, and in the interests of peace and order we think this power should be conferred. Under Law 22 of 1896 a Resident Magistrate may in certain cases transfer an immigrant to another estate, though the liability of the new employer under that section is not clearly stated. A Resident Magistrate will ordinarily be less fitted to exercise such power than the Protector.

Though the annual reports refer to commutation of service by money payments the Jamaica laws do not seem to recognise the procedure. Under section 38 a labourer who is incapacitated for work may obtain a certificate of exemption (coupled with a free return passage under section 52) if the employer so desires. The right of commutation should be recognised as already proposed earlier in this report.

Sections 41 to 43 relating to re-indenture are inoperative and should be deleted.

In dealing with 'tasks, hours and wages' we have made suggestions affecting the labour law as enacted in sections 18 to 50, and proposed the adoption of a provision similar to Section 116 of the Trinidad Ordinance regarding 'invalids'.

Section 58 which relates to land grants in lieu of return passages is inoperative.

If estate hospitals are re-introduced the provisions relating to the medical care of immigrants will require revision, and the adoption of suggestions made by us regarding buildings and rations would necessitate recognition in the sections relating to 'Dwellings and Food of Immigrants'. Apart from modifications in the medical system medical officers should be empowered to prescribe 'rations' or diet to any indentured immigrant, or his wife, child, or dependent living with him.

The mother of an 'infant' of whom either parent is under indenture should when not in receipt of rations as a nursing mother be allowed one shilling per week in cash.

Section 88.—Desertions should be reported to the Protector or to an Inspector or to both but not, at least necessarily, to the police.

Section 89.—Neither police constables nor rural constables should be empowered to arrest immigrants absent from estates. We have already stated our views as to the persons who may be authorised to apprehend absentees.

Section 95 which recites the offences punishable under the Ordinance should be recast and amended as proposed by us in the previous paragraph.

Clauses (12) and (17) for reasons explained already should be omitted. Clause (21) is unintelligible.

Clause (23), added in 1881, penalises a patient who leaves a hospital, and for reasons already given is objectionable.

Law 4 of 1889.—It may be desirable that Resident Magistrates should retain jurisdiction to try cases in case of necessity but the Ordinance should make its exercise conditional on the issue of special orders by the Governor. We recommend that complaints under the Ordinance be disposed of by the Protector or an Inspector.

Law 20 of 1881.

SECTIONS 11, 12 AND 13.

The employment of an immigrant who has served the full term of his indenture but has not completed ten years industrial residence—'the second-term immigrant'—should be as unrestricted as that of any other labourer. As regards section 13 it is objectionable because it cannot be strictly enforced. The recovery from an employer of a shilling for an engagement of less than a week cannot in practice be effected. A single labourer may work for three distinct employers for two days each in a single week. Each employer is liable to pay one shilling, so that the tax on employment is six pence per day In practice a daily proportionate fee is accepted in most if not all cases. When the demand for labour is slack the section must operate inequitably. Employers have told us that the demand for labour is never slack but labourers have vehemently contradicted this and stated that the section injuriously affected them. The liability is not confined to employers of agricultural labour but extends over the whole field of industry. Mere asseveration that a restriction on the employment of about one per cent of the whole labouring class will not be felt by those affected owing to the general demand for labour obviously cannot carry conviction. *Primâ facie* it is much more probable that the sum collected by the treasury is much smaller than the loss caused to the labourers locally known as second-term immigrants. Another drawback to the operation of this section is that it is partial in its incidence and puts a premium on dishonesty. Apart from conscious dishonesty no employer looking for a temporary hand in Kingston or in any busy centre is likely to question a casual Indian closely, and if he did the latter is not likely to assist in disqualifying himself from employment. Moreover, it compels Indian labourers to keep certificates and produce them when seeking employment. An Indian labourer who has served his term of indenture should be in just the same position as any other labourer. He may be entitled to receive a certificate but not compelled to produce it as a preliminary to working for his livelihood. We were not instructed to inquire regarding fiscal arrangements but we note that fees collected under section 13 approximated to £1,680 in each of the last two years, representing collections for about 800 labourers engaged during 40 weeks annually. It is fairly certain that however active the demand for labour may be the average labourer will not work for more than 40 weeks in all. Between 1903 and 1907 the number of adults introduced was 2,722. Deaths and departures would account for nearly twenty per cent leaving 2,200. If as many as 500 of these found independant occupations and did not work for employers, there would remain 1,700. Of these at most 300 more might be women who did not want employment. Exclusive of those who had reached adolescence since 1903 there would remain not less than 1,400 Indians working or willing to work under employers while the fees represent collections from about 800. Either work is not so abundant as some employers think, or the provisions of the section are very freely evaded. While labour is ordinarily in demand there are in all localities and in most occupations busy and slack seasons, and during the latter the 'second-term immigrant' is at a discount. In the year preceding our visit drought and storms greatly damaged crops and temporarily reduced the demand for labour very considerably. It would undoubtedly be more equitable to repeal this provision, which is not and cannot

be enforced as enacted, and either (*a*) to re-adjust the incidence of medical charges and make a direct grant from general revenues, or (*b*) raise the indenture fees. If the 'second-term immigrant' could readily acquire land the section though both theoretically and practically objectionable would be less invidious. He has not in recent years found it easy to acquire land on the expiry of his indentures He must wait five years for his assisted passage, and in the interval his employment as a day labourer is impeded by the levy of a tax which does not effect the employment of 99 per cent of the whole labouring class.

Under Law 12 of 1879 as amended by 2 of 1899 and 13 of 1903 an immigrant must claim his return passage within two years after the right to an assisted passage accrues. Although he has an interval of five years following the expiry of his indenture to make up his mind the two-year limit seems narrow. While he waits five years for an assisted passage the immigrant must put his intelligence and energy to some use and it is undesirable that he should be restricted in the pursuits to which these are directed by anxiety lest he may have to forego his passage claim or abandon an occupation or undertaking before the fruit of his industry and enterprise had fairly matured. If he waits five years before his claim accrues the claim should be retained for a further period of five years. We accept the reasonableness of putting a time limit on the exercise of the right, but as ten of the best years of an immigrant's life must pass before the claim arises he should be given opportunities of prospering for fifteen before he elects to abandon the right or return to India and commence a new life. Probably the number of return passages will not be seriously affected, but immigrants will be more contented and less unsettled and a fair adjustment will have been made.

Section 2 of Law 13 of 1905 requires a 'second-term immigrant' to report his residence to the Protector or at a police station once in three months. No such liability should be imposed.

Section 6 (*c*) of that law penalises an immigrant who falsely (not fraudulently) pretends that he has completed ten years industrial residence. False or fraudulent representations by immigrants should be no more and no less punishable than similar representations by other people. The object of these invidious provisions is apparently to facilitate the levy of the tax on employers imposed under Law 20 of 1891, an additional argument against that imposition being thereby furnished.

The Marriage Law relating to immigrants is contained in Law 22 of 1896. In this as in other Colonies we think that a number of Hindu priests and Musalman kazis should be recognised and that no person's previous certificate or permission should be required to validate a marriage solemnised between unmarried persons of a marriageable age after due public notice had been given. Here as elsewhere undue anxiety to have the validity of proposed marriages guaranteed before solemnisation has had the effect of discouraging both Hindu and Musalman immigrants from trying to satisfy the requirements of the local law.

41. Relations between employers and labourers.—The relations between employers and labourers are on the whole satisfactory. A few employers show more firmness than tact or managing capacity, and occasionally an overseer or headman gets into trouble for rough treatment. Habitual illtreatment is not and could not be practised. In the annual report for 1911 reference is made to the transfer of all the immigrants from an estate where there was too much friction and wages were unsatisfactory. Disputes about tasks sometimes cause temporary discontent, but on the great majority of estates the superior staff is neither exacting nor unreasonable. On some the employer's attitude may be described as indulgent. It was consoling when immigrants were being subjected to leading questions about possible grievances to find cases in which labourers with no consequences to fear were anxious to acknowledge the kindness with which they had been treated and admit absolutely nothing which might reflect on their employers. The consistent and successful efforts made in recent years on most estates to keep down prosecutions

have apparently borne fruit. Complaints about prosecutions were fewer and allegations of specific hardship were less common than expressions of general home-sickness which were less indicative of discontent than of the natural feeling aroused in the course of conversation with labourers regarding their home life, their emigration, their present condition and their intentions as to the future. One matter about which complaint was commonly made was not concerned with conditions on estates, namely, the difficulty of acquiring land. But dissatisfaction with opportunities in prospect is not calculated to promote immediate contentment, and employers anxious to induce and preserve a cheerful spirit among their workers would do well to co-operate with Government in settlement operations. What is, however, more immediately desirable is the grant of plots of land and permission to keep cattle, as already recommended. The trouble involved will be amply repaid by the results. Labourers will be more contented and disciplinary control will be strengthened.

The orderly-room system seemed to have few supporters among employers. On small estates no regular system may be necessary. On the larger estates labourers should have regular and frequent opportunities of putting forward complaints or requests regarding their treatment or their private concerns. On more than one estate labourers have complained of difficulties in getting a hearing. Labourers expect an employer to be something more personal than the almost invisible fount whence statutory wages flow and subordinate estate officers derive authority. Indian headmen are much preferred by Indian labourers but are more cheerfully obeyed if the latter are sure that the former's control is exercised with the full knowledge and approval of the employer. The headmen on most if not all estates are Indians. As a class they are both reasonable and trustworthy, but all thoughtful managers realise that they need constant supervision. That a few should be found wanting reflects no serious discredit on the class or on the system. While it is a good thing that the labourers should continue to believe that employers mean to pay them and treat them justly and that the Immigration Department holds the scales impartially when disputes arise it would be better if some employers were more accessible, and if all devised a simple system of rewarding regular work and steady conduct.

Disputes about tasks though not frequent occur sufficiently often to merit notice. The somewhat vague definition of a task, on which comment has already been made, may account for most of the misunderstandings. When labourers, as well as employers, know what a task means inadequately supervised headmen or careless or parsimonious employers will seldom make mistakes, while factious labourers will find it more difficult to organise strikes when tasks are reasonable. It is important not only that tasks should be reasonable (Appendices 32 and 33 show that ordinarily they must be so) but that even ignorant and credulous labourers should have no reasonable excuse for believing them to be otherwise.

42. Facilities for (a) lodging complaints, (b) meeting friends, (c) celebrating festivals.—(*a*) Labourers enjoy ample facilities for making complaints to the Protector or a magistrate. A perusal of the annual reports will show that though serious complaints are infrequent real grievances are redressed. The employment of an additional Inspector would, however, be an improvement. It should not result in the receipt of a larger number of complaints or requests of importance, but might well reduce these by arresting the growth of causes of serious complaint.

(*b*) No obstacles are placed in the way of labourers anxious to meet friends, etc., on week-ends or general holidays. Casual holidays are given for reasonable cause. The entries in Appendix 33, which are believed to be typical, show that casual leave of absence is taken freely. The entries in the wages return (Appendix 32) regarding the days lost by 'holidays' show that some employers do not distinguish clearly between public holidays and casual leave of absence.

(*c*) Labourers meet with no difficulties in performing marriages or other ceremonies or in celebrating religious festivals, and as in other Colonies are frequently assisted by their employers.

43. Repatriation.—The arrangements for repatriation from Jamaica are similar to those adopted in other British West Indian Colonies, but owing to the fact that during the nine years from 1896 to 1904 less than 2,000 immigrants arrived in the colony the number of persons seeking repatriation in recent years has been very small, and in the two years 1911 and 1912 no repatriations were made. No complaints were made to us regarding the system, but we think that the proposals made as regards Surinam might here also be adopted. It is unlikely, especially if land settlement is facilitated, that the demand for passages by steamers sailing in alternate years would exceed four or five hundred. The cost of an assisted passage will be reduced if large steamers, already fitted and regularly employed for this purpose, are chartered. Ninety-five per cent of those who return will prefer a cheap passage direct to Calcutta in alternate years to a more expensive passage with the risk of transfer to a Trinidad or Demerara return steamer.

The number of Indians annually despatched to and repatriated from Jamaica since 1891 are shown in Appendix C.

44. The Protector and staff.—The superior staff of the Immigration Department consists of the Protector of Immigrants, in receipt of a salary of £367, and an Inspector on £200. With such slight assistance in the work of supervision the duties of the former are especially onerous and responsible. The salary is utterly inadequate. Mr. Doorly, who was Protector of Immigrants during our visit and for some years previously, has recently accepted an appointment as Assistant Immigration Agent in India where he is better paid for lighter and less responsible work.

In addition to the duties performed by officers of the Immigration Department in other colonies the staff in Jamaica disposes of the majority of the complaints made against labourers under the local Immigration laws At the close of 1912-13 the number of immigrants under indenture exceeded 4,000 employed on 83 estates, and the local demand is not likely to decrease in the immediate future. Frequent and regular visits to estates cannot be made by the present staff. The activity and zeal of the late Protector, who was loyally assisted by his Inspector, minimised the injurious consequences of reducing supervision to a few hurried visits to each estate yearly Mr. Doorly not only did his technical work quickly and well but had acquired the confidence of the labourers. Of the 4,000 immigrants under indenture almost 2,000 arrived within the year. As the proportion of old hands increases the attitude of the labourers will become more critical. A labourer generally takes a year or more according to his intelligence and general disposition to realise that he can question almost any order issued with impunity if he goes the right way about it, and when he is conscious that he is not nominally but really protected he is not always reasonable. The best means of obviating neglect or any other form of mismanagement by employers or the development of either well founded dissatisfaction or mere factiousness amongst labourers is the regular and frequent visiting of estates by competent independent officials. With an additional Inspector practically all cases under the Immigration Laws could be decided by the departmental staff, and if this can be done in Jamaica it can and ought to be done in other colonies. It would also be possible to devote more systematic attention to the condition and needs of the 'second-term immigrants' and the Indian settlers. The duty of intervening between employers and labourers requires a good deal of tact and character, and to secure and retain the right stamp of men as Inspectors it would seem necessary to hold out to them the definite prospect of attaining to a salary of at least £400 a year. A competent Protector is certainly not overpaid on twice that sum. The colony has been fortunate in the *personnel* of the Department in recent years, but should strengthen the staff and increase the pay if efficient organisation and supervision are required. We observe that while the Protector was paid a yearly salary of £367, section 8 of Law 28 of 1879 enacts that he shall receive a salary of £600. The salary actually paid was nearly 40 per cent below the statutory amount. If immigration is to continue the question of enhancing and not of reducing the legal salary will deserve consideration. It

is essential but not always easy to secure an efficient Protector, who should not ordinarily look for promotion outside his own department.

45. Free Indians.—The free Indian population in Jamaica is approximately 16,000. The abstract printed as Appendix 34(*a*) of this report is extracted from the report of the Jamaica Census of 1911, when a special enumeration of East Indians was made at the request of the Secretary of State for India At that time the total Indian population was 17,380, *including* those under indenture. About one-half of the total Indian population were employed as agricultural labourers. A few hundred were farmers or market gardeners, and another few hundred traders and shop-keepers. The few engaged in pursuits classed as professional included one qualified medical practitioner. Some hundreds were employed in one or other of about fifty different manual occupations. More than 100 persons, excluding children, were returned as living on their means, and 10 were classed as paupers. The prosperous business men include those who went to Jamaica in the ordinary way as business men and not under indenture.

The Indian population is small compared with that of Trinidad or British Guiana, and while many have prospered in a small way annual incomes of over one thousand pounds are still apparently unknown From figures supplied by the Collector of Taxes it appears that Indian landowners own over 10,000 acres of land, valued at nearly £60,000, and live stock worth £10,000 The Protector of Immigrants is confident that the value of live-stock is under-estimated. The total above given does not include the value of stock in one parish containing one-seventh of the entire land held by Indians.

Law 23 of 1879 authorised the grant of 10 acres of land to each immigrant in lieu of return passage, but until its repeal in 1897 the law remained inoperative. Again in 1 03 a similar provision was re-enacted and in 1903-04 allotments aggregating 648 acres were granted. Up to 1910 there were granted 28 allotments of 3,214 acres. The Surveyor-General reported in 1913 that 188 of these latter allotments were never used, 45 were sold, and 31 grantees settled and cultivated or sublet their lands. From the papers which we were permitted to peruse it would appear that commutation of passages and not land settlement was the object mainly in view. The grants were originally made to applicants willing to relinquish their right to passages and not to selected individuals or bodies of men Some of the allotments were in localities likely to attract industrious settlers and some were not. The Surveyor-General noted that some of the grantees sold their lots to other Indians who proved good cultivators, a fact which indicates that it is well to distinguish between the Indian who wants to settle and the Indian who wants a holding as a speculation. The same officer thinks that some good land was not cultivated because it was in a mountain district. An industrious Indian who wants to settle on land will cultivate land in any position if it gives him a fair return for his industry and if he is near even a small Indian community and has no difficulty about water to drink. A man who has saved enough to enable him to build a small house on his allotment may safely be advanced a small loan on this security either for maintenance or for purchase of stock until his land becomes remunerative. We saw some Indians settled on land which they had purchased in the ordinary way and some cultivating as lessees. The occupants in freehold were contented. Some of the lessees grumbled at their rents and some at the weather conditions of the previous year, but all were industrious cultivators. One group were assisted in every way by a very considerate landlord. If land is made available in suitable localities and the Protector chooses the occupants it should be easy to settle from 500 to 1,000 acres yearly. The genuine settler will agree to a condition requiring him to build a house within a year and to pay an annual assessment after two years. The Surveyor-General estimates the value of the land assigned in recent years at £1-10-0 per acre. We found Indians paying rents of ten shillings and upwards per acre. If land is required for settlement and can be bought at even £3 per acre it would apparently be possible to subdivide it into lots and let it on permanent leases for five shillings an acre without loss. As land in Jamaica is likely to rise in value the assessment might be liable to revision at intervals of 30 years, the maximum increase at each revision being limited to 25 per cent. The size of an allotment should

in our opinion be such as would yield gross produce worth about £40, taking bad years with good. It is not the acreage but the capacity of the allotments, large or small, to support an average family that should be the basis of settlement. Suitable Crown land is scarce. Individual Indians anxious to buy from 5 to 10 acres cannot easily get plots of this size, and when properties of considerably larger size are in the market it is practically impossible for the land-seeking labourers from eighty different estates to organise schemes of joint purchase for subsequent sub-division. The exclusion of the Protector from direct concern with settlement operations has had much the same results in Jamaica as in Demerara. The results have been disappointing, partly because no Indian could be expected to settle on some of the land and partly because land was assigned to applicants at random and under conditions which discouraged rather than stimulated industrious cultivation. A well devised system of settlement operations would add greatly to the attractions of Jamaica to Indian emigrants and need cost the Government of the colony nothing.

In commercial and industrial undertakings the Indian has a fair field. There are many openings for men with enterprise, intelligence, and integrity. The imports and exports of Jamaica each aggregate to about £3,000,000 annually. So far Indians have prospered in a small way as retail traders, but their successors whose energies are not hampered by their parents' defective education and ignorance of English will doubtless be more enterprising. For the immigrant of to-day, however, it is most important to have facilities for acquiring land, and this can be ensured only by settlement operations in which the officers of the Immigration Department are invited to assist.

46. Education.—The ordinary primary schools in Jamaica are open to Indian children. No fees are charged. The Governor in Council may direct that attendance of children between 6 and 14 years of age shall be compulsory in defined areas, but it has been found possible to exercise this power in only a few localities. Complete and accurate statistics regarding the attendance of Indian children at schools are not available, but the Director of Education was kind enough to supply us with such information as could be readily obtained. Out of 699 schools in the island 469 sent in returns from which it appears that these schools are attended by 455 Indian boys and 272 Indian girls, while over 900 children of each sex were within reach of the schools but did not attend. Approximately, one boy in three and one girl in five attend primary schools. A few years ago three special East Indian schools were established under a special vote. Two of these schools were under the management of the Society of Friends and one under that of the Presbyterian Church. The average attendance at the three schools was 90. The parents are said to be apathetic but a reason for the generally poor attendance is the absence of Indian teachers. Most parents would like their children to be taught Urdu, or Urdu and English, but they are not anxious to have them taught English only or through the medium of English solely. Fear of proselytism may in a few cases be a deterrent, though in this respect conscientious objections are always respected.

About 200,000 of the total population of the island are of a school-going age. Of these nearly one-half are enrolled as pupils and nearly one-third attend regularly. As the Indians are mostly of the labouring class the attendance in the case of boys, as indicated in the returns abovementioned, is almost as good as could be expected. The occasional selection of promising Indian boys in the primary schools for places in the Training College at Kingston would probably render the whole educational system more attractive to Indians. The Government of the colony cannot in reason be asked to organise separate schools for Indians who comprise about 2 per cent. of the population scattered over a wide area. It seems a pity that the painstaking thoroughness of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Trinidad cannot be more generally imitated by school managers in localities where Indians are numerous.

There is in Jamaica every desire to educate Indian children without interfering with their religious convictions. If further experiments are made they might include in a rural area the trial of a Government Morning School under a possibly untrained Indian teacher so that the elder boys might work in the afternoon. It is likely that in the area served a good many more Indian children would receive a solid primary education.

APPENDIX 29.

Regulations for the guidance of the Protector, Inspector, and Medical Officers engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Laws, in deciding as to the fitness of dwelling houses proposed to be provided on estates for indentured Immigrants.

---

1. Where on any estate to which it is proposed to allot indentured labourers, there are no buildings which have been approved of and used as dwelling houses for such labourers, so that it is necessary to erect new buildings for the purpose of such dwelling houses, the employer shall give to the Protector or Inspector and the District Medical Officer due notice of his intention, either to appropriate certain existing buildings or to build new houses for that purpose, and no building shall be approved of as a dwelling to be assigned to an Indentured Immigrant unless the following conditions are complied with :—

2. The site must be approved of by the Protector or Inspector and a Medical Officer.

3. The grounds shall be smoothed off and sloped towards the drains.

4. The dwellings shall be of one storey with a gallery, one to leeward being preferable.

5. The floors shall be made—

(*a*) either of banked earth well rammed to a height of at least 12 inches above the adjacent ground level so as to prevent dampness, or

(*b*) of well laid boards of an elevation of not less than 2 feet above the adjacent ground level.

6. The roofs shall be—

(*a*) shingled, or

(*b*) boarded or sarked and covered with galvanised iron, or

(*c*) thatched with palmetto or other durable material to be approved by the Medical Officer.

7. The walls shall be made of—

(*a*) boards, or

(*b*) concrete, or

(*c*) lath carefully plastered and lime-washed, and must be not less than 8 feet high from floor to plate.

8. Division walls between the apartments shall be railed or wired at the top, so as to prevent access from one apartment to another over the partition.

9. Permanent ventilation shall be effected by means of a leeward cow-mouth gable, jalousies or eaved space, or partly by one of these means, or partly by another, or others.

10. Each room shall contain a platform or platforms or other suitable arrangement to be approved by the Medical Officer, whereon to make a bed or beds for as many inmates as the house is designed to accommodate.

11. The sizes of the apartments are regulated by Law 23 of 1879, Section 69, as follows :—

Not less than 50 superficial feet, one adult.

Not less than 120 feet, three single men, or a man with wife and two children.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, this 6th day of December, 1894.

(Sd.) S. P. MUSSON,

Acting Clerk, Privy Council.

APPENDIX 30.

Distance of Hospitals from Estates.

Belvidere	...	2½ miles from	Hospital	at	Morant Bay.
Brown's Gulley	...	¼ mile	,,		,,
Duckenfield	...	2½ miles	,,		Hordley.
Golden Grove	...	1 mile	,,		,,
Phillipsfield	...	4 miles	,,		,,
Bowden ...	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Potosi ...	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Grange Hill	...	7 ,,	,,		,,
Cold Harbour	...	5 ,,	,,		Port Antonio.
Williamsfield	...	4½ ,,	,,		,,
Red Hassell	...	1½ ,,	,,		,,
Fellowship and Stanton		4 ,,	,,		,,
Tom's Hope	...	3 ,,	,,		,,
Golden Vale	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Windsor	...	7 ,,	,,		,,
Burlington	...	5 ,,	,,		,, 1 mile to Railway Station.
*Unity Valley	...	8 ,,	,,		,, 3 miles ,, ,,
*Mount Pleasant	...	8 ,,	,,		,, 3 ,, ,, ,,
Bound Brook	...	1½ ,,	,,		,,
Woodstock	...	1 mile	,,		Buff Bay.
Windsor Castle	...	5 miles	,,		,,
Mid Layton	...	3 ,,	,,		,,
Low Layton	...	4 ,,	,,		,, 1 mile to Railway Station.
*Paradise and Shrewsbury.		11 ,,	,,		,, 3½ miles ,, ,,
Gibraltar	...	½ mile	,,		Annotto Bay.
Iter Boreals	...	1½ miles	,,		,,
Fort Stewart	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Upper Fort Stewart	...	6 ,,	,,		,,
Lady Hole	...	2½ ,,	,,		,,
Osborne ...	...	2½ ,,	,,		,,
Fort George	...	4 ,,	,,		,,
Gray's Inn	...	2 ,,	,,		,,
Coleraine	...	4 ,,	,,		,,
Agualta Vale	...	4½ ,,	,,		,,
Chovey ...	...	6 ,,	,,		,,
Orange Hill	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Newry ...	...	5 ,,	,,		,,
Green Castle	...	7 ,,	,,		,,
Nutfield ..	...	9 ,,	,,		,,
Sheerness	...	8 ,,	,,		,,
Water Valley	...	6 ,,	,,		,,
Rosend ...	...	6 ,,	,,		,,
Cape Clear	...	8 ,,	,,		,,
Koninsberg	...	10 ,,	,,		,,
Clermont	...	8 ,,	,,		,,

Halcot Farm	...	9 miles from Hospital at Annotto Bay.			
Esher ...	...	9 „	„	„	1 mile from Railway Station.
*Platfield	...	15 „	„	„	5 miles „ „
*Montrose	...	11 „	„	„	1 mile „ „
Frontier	...	½ mile	„	„	
Wentworth	...	1 „	„	„	
Trinity ...	...	2 miles	„	„	
Brimmer Hall	...	3 „	„	„	
Nonsuch	...	6 „	„	„	
Tremolesworth	...	7 „	„	„	
Hopewell	...	10 „	„	„	
Charlottemburg	...	12 „	„	„	
*Blair Pen	...	3 „	„	at Spanish Town.	
*Riversdale	...	15 „	„	„	2 miles from Railway Station.
*New Hall	...	14½ „	„	„	2½ „ „ „
*Harker's Hall	...	18 „	„	„	8 „ „ „
*Hyde ...	...	13 „	„	„	3 „ „ „
*Mount Olive	...	17 „	„	„	1 mile „ „ „
*Rio Magno	...	20 „	„	„	4 miles „ „
*Pear Tree Grove	...	25 „	„	„	4½ „ „ „
*Worthy Park	...	14 „	„	at Linstead	7 „ „ „
Monymusk	...	2 „	„	at Lionel Town.	
Amity Hall	...	1½ „	„	„	„
Chesterfield	...	1 mile	„	„	„
Bog ...	...	1 „	„	„	„
Hillside...	...	2 miles	„	„	„
Moreland	...	3 „	„	„	„
Shrewsbury	...	6 „	„	at Sava-la-mar.	
Friendship	...	6 „	„	„	„
Meylersfield	...	5 „	„	„	„
Blue Castle	...	4 „	„	„	„
Mesopotamia	...	5 „	„	„	„
Fontabelle	..	5 „	„	„	„
Frome ...	...	6 „	„	„	„
Belleisle	...	7 „	„	„	„
Mount Eagle	...	9 „	„	„	„
Retrieve	...	10 „	„	„	„
New Hope	...	10 „	„	„	„
Phœnix	...	14 „	„	at Lucca.	
Providence	...	6 „	„	at Montego Bay.	
Rose Hall	...	10 „	„	„	„
*Seven Rivers	...	15 „	„	„	1 mile from Railway Station.
†Mocho ...	...	26 „	„	„	5 miles „ „

* The immigrants from these estates are sent to Hospital by train from the nearest Railway Station.

† Special arrangements have been made by the United Fruit Co. for a medical officer to visit this estate every fortnight, and attend the immigrants.

APPENDIX 31.

Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's letter No. 6106-6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

Tariff of Medical Fees.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary ... ... 4*s.*

   For each subsequent visit as above in the same case ... ... 2*s.*

2. For each visit in town from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. within a radius of one mile from the centre of the town ... ... 6*s.*

3. For each visit in the country within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence ... ... 6*s.*

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile or part of a mile one way: that is to say; the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return ... ...

   The above charges to include ordinary medicines ... ...

5. For night visits from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M. one-half fee and half mileage extra ...

6. If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement ... ...

7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon 21*s.* with mileage at the above rates ...

   Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man" ... ...

   Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates ... 10*s.* 6*d.*

   Consultation by letter and medicines supplied, if necessary ... ... 6*s.*

8. A medical certificate ... ... 21*s.*

   A medical certificate if attending patient ... ... 10*s.* 6*d.*

9. Midwifery—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery £2 2*s.* 0*d.* and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances ... ...

10. Surgical operations—Minor operations ... ... 10*s.* 6*d.*

Fracture of upper and lower extremities 21*s.*, appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.

11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the medical officers and their patients and it is intended to apply cash payments only, that is, at the termination of visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

12. The Tariff does not apply *to any but* bona fide *residents* in the island.

Medical attendance on the poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them by a ticket-system. These rules were amended in September 1904, and stand as below :—

1. The Government will, on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise, appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3*s.* and 2*s.* as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2*s.* and 1*s.* as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4*s.* may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentlemen making the recommendation) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the District will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1*s.* per mile going and 6*d.* returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of the Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A.M. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Admissions to the public hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order :—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT AT PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

1. There will be an outdoor department at each Public General Hospital.

2. The outdoor department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.

3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.

(2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorised by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend the provisions of sub-section (4).

(3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system—

(*a*) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;

(*b*) persons seeking admission to Hospital but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;

(*c*) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.

(4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*, respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident-Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical advice.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients".

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1*d.* for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily.

APPENDIX 32.

Work and Wages—Men.

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of working days.								Average earnings.	
				Worked by each.	Lost by each by							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.		
												s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary ...	Green Castle ...	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	45 7—12	65·14	·22	8·48	·09	·60	17·47	6·66	1·32	0 7¾	1 0½
	Coleraine ...	Ditto ...	50 1—6	60·51	·46	9·68	·05	4·28	13·47	10·67	90	0 7¾	1 1¼
	Chovey ...	Ditto ...	58¼	65·29	·13	10·72	·03	4·29	9·31	9·25	·98	0 8½	1 1¼
	Agualta Vale ...	Ditto ...	17¾	74·02	...	9·75	...	...	6·42	8·07	1·71	0 9¾	1 2
	Cape Clear ..	Ditto ...	29 5—12	58·97	·18	9·20	...	·62	15·12	15·01	·89	0 7¾	1 1¾
	Koningsberg ...	Ditto ...	25 11—12	55·46	...	8·12	...	2·53	15·88	17·11	·90	0 8	1 2¾
	Hopewell ...	Ditto ...	30 7—12	69·06	·32	8·07	·10	1·31	17·45	2·89	·81	0 9	1 1
	Tremolesworth ...	Ditto ...	47 1—12	69·98	·01	11·64	...	·09	15·70	1·72	·97	0 9	1 1
	Brimmer Hall ...	Ditto ...	42½	67·71	·35	8·13	·16	4·59	15·05	3·03	·97	0 9¼	1 1¾
	Trinity ...	Ditto ...	36¼	55·32	·02	7·50	...	1·85	22·53	1 93	·85	0 8	1 0
	Nutfield ...	Ditto ...	54¼	62·37	·33	11·49	...	2·47	16·57	5·91	·85	0 8	1 1
	Nonsuch ...	Ditto ...	47¾	72·25	...	9·63	·13	·16	14·86	2·11	·87	0 8¾	1 0¼
	Newry	Ditto ...	52¼	68·93	·13	9·41	·01	·31	13·72	6·51	·98	0 8¾	1 0½
	Orange Hill ...	Ditto ...	51¼	68·64	2·43	8·56	·07	1·32	12·02	6·13	·83	0 8½	1 0½

WORK AND WAGES—MEN—*contd.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
				Worked by each	LOST BY EACH BY .							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather	Holiday.		
												s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary—*concld.*	Upper Fort Stewart	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	42 1/8	65 21	·23	8·37	·07	4·58	15·24	5·42	89	0 7¼	0 10¾
	Lower Fort Stewart	Ditto ...	38 7—12	63·62	·31	10·31	...	1·64	20 34	2 89	89	0 6¾	0 11
	Sheerness ...	Ditto ...	7½	80·20	...	8·88	.	...	7·16	3·15	·56	0 9¼	0 11½
	Gibraltar ...	A. C. Westmoreland ..	27 5—12	75 26	·11	12·85	·04	09	9·78	·96	·91	0 9	1 1
	Esher	Ditto ..	23 7—12	72 14	16	12·38	·01	·21	11 50	2·50	1 00	0 8¾	1 0¼
	Fort George ...	Ditto ...	29¾	60·43	·05	6·96	14	·14	29 08	2 58	62	0 7	0 11¾
	Water Valley ...	Est. C. E. Isaacs ...	31½	74 42	·31	10·47	·15	·39	12·27	1·26	·74	0 9	1 0¼
	Rosend ...	E. E Broughton ...	22	59·91	·09	15·95	·10	1 69	19·02	2·58	66	0 7¼	0 10½
	Osborne ...	R. L. Benbow ...	15⅔	67·89	·07	0·74	·14	...	13 41	7 86	·89	0 9	1 1½
	Charlottenberg ...	W. H. Westmoreland ...	14⅔	83·17	40	8·49	·60	·65	3·64	2·13	93	1 0¾	1 1½
	Gray's Inn ...	Elmslies Gray's Inn Est. Ltd.	51 11—12	63 35	1·18	13.92	·02	·09	17·89	2·72	·84	0 8	1 0½
	Clermont ...	H. G. Constantine ...	8¾	81·14	...	11 64	...	...	3·25	3·00	·97	0 11¼	1 2
	Fontabelle ...	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ...	7	68·63	...	16·24	...	...	18·47	...	·69	1 0¾	1 8¼
	Quaber ...	Ditto ...	5	70·69	...	18·04	...	...	10·72	...	·55	0 10½	1 2½

	Wentworth ...	United Fruit Co. ...	16	1—12	72·34	...	17·31	·16	·33	7·62	1·25	·99	0	11	1 3⅛
	Platfield ...	T. M. Gray	20		49·33	·58	9·29	·04	·08	18·05	1·76	·87	0	10	1 2¼
	Halcot Farm ...	H. D. Graham ...	16¾		75·85	1·58	8·38	·13	·07	10·62	2·49	·92	0	9⅓	1 0⅓
	Montrose ...	J. M. Fletcher ...	10		66·04	2·48	10·98	...	2·84	16·95	...	·71	0	8¾	1 1¼
	Frontier ...	Administrator General ...	27⅙		64·28	·19	11·79	·40	·45	18·26	3·82	·81	0	9¼	1 2¼
	Iter Boreale ...	E. E. C. Hosack ...	35	5—6	73·12	·27	10·36	·01	·69	9·37	5·46	·71	0	9⅓	1 1¾
	Lady Hole ...	Ditto ...	18	11—12	65·82	·10	8·93	·19	...	12·97	11·05	·94	0	7¾	0 11¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	24⅔		64·55	...	9·84	·05	·13	15·46	8·81	1·16	0	8¼	1 0¼
Portland ...	Golden Vale ...	United Fruit Co. ...	64	11—12	68·58	·38	8·24	·05	1·10	20·35	·52	·79	0	9¾	1 2¼
	Windsor ...	Ditto ...	114¼		54·23	1·44	9·48	...	1·86	31·93	·29	·78	0	7	1 0⅓
	Tom's Hope ...	Ditto ...	47	5—12	58·93	·38	8·67	·14	·57	29·61	·94	·78	0	8	1 1⅓
	Stanton and Fellowship.	Ditto ...	53½		58·52	·08	7·95	·02	4·23	27·53	·71	·93	0	6¾	1 0⅝
	Paradise ...	Ditto ..	38		75·62	·18	7·27	·05	·04	14·68	1·35	·75	0	11	1 2
	Unity Valley ...	Ditto ...	6	5—6	69·63	·27	18·08	...	·27	4·73	6·08	·94	0	11	1 4
	Red Hassell ...	Ditto ...	13¾		85·39	...	4·81	...	...	8·88	...	·92	0	11¼	1 3
	Williamsfield ...	Ditto ...	17¾		69·39	..	10·98	·25	1·29	16·68	...	·92	0	9¼	1 1¼
	Burlington ...	Mrs. E. A. Miller ...	10½		68·60	...	12·23	...	...	16·85	1·40	·92	0	9	1 0⅝
	Low Layton ...	E. B. Hopkins & E. P. Binns.	19		76·06	·02	8·93	·03	2·25	8·70	2·99	1·01	0	9⅓	1 0⅓
	Cold Harbour ...	J. H. Baker ...	20		73·21	...	12·29	...	·29	9·42	3·78	1·01	0	9¼	1 0¼
	Woodstock ...	Hon. S. S. Steadman ...	13		70·84	...	20·23	...	·25	5·12	2·62	·94	0	8⅓	1 0
	Mid Layton ...	J. O. Mason ...	7¾		61·06	9·95	11·83	...	4·20	12·36	...	·59	0	7	0 11¼
	Windsor Castle ...	Mrs. A. E. DaCosta ...	6		58·74	...	10·64	...	1·24	27·55	·99	·84	0	7⅓	1 0⅓

* 2 Months only. † 3 Quarters only.

WORK AND WAGES—MEN—*concld.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS. Worked by each.	Lost by each by: Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	AVERAGE EARNINGS. Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
												s. d.	s. d.
Portland—*concld.*	Mount Pleasant ...	O. L. M. Sanguinetti ...	7	72·72	·13	14·64	·28	1·06	7·42	2·84	·91	0 7½	1 1¾
	Bound Brook * ...	United Fruit Co. ...	18	77·19	...	7·06	...	...	13·89	...	1·86	1 1	1 5¼
Clarendon ...	Moneymusk ...	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward	35 11—12	71·31	1·27	14·62	·10	·16	10·54	1·19	·81	0 8½	0 11¾
	Moreland and Hillside	Vere Estates Co., Ltd. ...	92⅔	66·57	·31	16·99	...	·49	14·55	·30	·79	0 8	1 0¼
	Amity Hall ...	Farquharson and Milholland.	29¼	73·10	·46	18·68	...	·39	5·61	·69	1·07	0 8½	0 11¾
	Chesterfield-Perrins	Ditto ...	23	72·17	·22	17·53	...	2·37	6·38	...	·93	0 7¾	0 11¼
	Bog	Alfred Pawsey ...	19¼	64·41	·16	17·47	...	2·01	15·05	...	·90	0 8	1 1¼
Westmoreland	Belleisle ...	Belleisle Ests. Co. Ltd. ...	35¼	73·69	...	9·62	·14	...	12·77	2·49	1·29	0 9½	1 0½
	Frome ...	Ditto ...	32¼	64·20	...	8·57	·05	...	17·36	9·20	·64	0 8¼	1 1¼
	Fontabelle ...	Ditto ...	33⅓	64·26	...	9·77		·42	18·48	6·02	1·00	0 8¾	1 1¾
	Retrieve ...	John Hudson ...	28 7—12	78·42	...	9·95	·06	·01	6·95	3·57	1·04	0 11	1 2¼
	New Hope ...	Ditto ...	19 1—12	71·38	...	7·90	·25	·02	16·98	2·61	·87	0 10¼	1 2
	Shrewsbury ...	S. E. Morris ...	19	79·67	...	11·22	...	...	6·74	1·81	·57	0 11¼	1 2¼
	Blue Castle * ...	Ditto ...	11	79·39	...	16·67	...	...	3·94	...	...	0 9½	1 0¾
	Friendship ...	C. S. Farquharson ...	26	59·91	·48	13·57	...	·08	24·97	·29	·66	0 7	1 0¼

St. Thomas ...	Philipsfield ...	United Fruit Co. ...	24¾	71·86	...	17·82	·02	...	9·02	·61	·68	1 1	1 5¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	67½	67·16	·46	7·43	·04	·58	22·74	·91	·68	0 9¼	1 1½
	Belvidere ...	J. H. Baker ...	27⅔	76·32	·93	8·88	·53	·17	11·88	·46	·83	0 8	1 2⅜
	Duckenfield ...	V. A. Michelin ...	16½	61·03	3·18	12·06	...	8·01	14·09	·64	·99	0 10½	1 2⅛
	Brown's Gully ...	D. Marchalleck ...	7¾	71·20	1·66	14·75	·59	2·32	3·50	5·09	·87	0 11¾	1 5⅜
	Eastern Potosi * ...	V. A. Michelin ...	7	83·47	...	3·92	...	...	8·69	...	3·92	0 10	1 0
	Western Potosi * ...	J. Hamilton ...	7	75·90	...	8·33	...	...	12·20	...	3·57	0 9	0 11¾
St. Catherine...	Riversdale ...	A. R. McIntosh ...	6½	80·15	...	5·18	...	...	12·97	...	1·71	0 9½	1 0
	New Hall ...	New Hall Co ...	14 5—6	65·04	6·84	10·18	...	...	16·53	·59	·82	0 8½	1 1½
	Hyde † ...	J. H. Baker ...	3½	72·98	...	13·86	...	...	11·92	·28	·95	0 11	1 2
	Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson ...	6	77·23	3·23	8·89	...	...	7·58	2·08	·99	0 10¾	1 1¾
	Pear Tree Grove ...	A. E. Fouche ...	10¼	53·08	·16	13·09	·16	3·77	21·97	7·20	·56	0 6¼	0 11⅜
	Harker's Hall ...	A. S. Lecesne ...	7	67·49	...	14·98	...	...	8·03	8·83	·67	0 8¾	1 1
	Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder ...	13½	61·26	·94	9·59	·09	2·10	22·08	3·24	·69	0 7½	1 0½
St. James ...	Providence ...	W. L. Kerr ...	13⅔	73·04	·02	9·47	·37	1·99	12·49	1·52	1·11	0 9	1 0½
	Mocho ...	United Fruit Co. ...	16 11—12	65·11	·05	16·01	...	...	17·73	·45	·65	0 8½	1 1¾
	Cinnamon Hill ...	Northern Estates Co., Ltd.	21	72·81	·30	11·71	...	...	11·34	1·37	·47	0 8½	1 0½
	Seven Rivers * ...	F. H. DeLisser ...	20	76·95	...	9·48	...	...	11·04	·44	2·09	0 9¼	1 0¼

* 2 Months only. † 3 Quarters only.

Work and Wages—Women.

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of working days.								Average earnings.	
				Worked by each.	Lost by each by:							For working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.		
												s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary ...	Green Castle ...	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	17 1/6	69·53	...	9·43	·03	...	11·88	7·56	1·59	0 6½	0 9½
	Coleraine ...	Ditto ...	18½	50·52	·17	26·41	...	·23	12·36	9·49	·80	0 6	1 0
	Chovey ...	Ditto ...	20	66 02	...	15·42	...	...	8·36	9·29	·91	0 6¼	0 10
	Agualta Vale ...	Ditto ...	7¼	57·93	·30	17·64	...	...	16·52	6·24	1·40	0 5¼	0 9½
	Cape Clear ...	Ditto ...	7 5—6	51·45	...	9·42	...	...	23·47	14 74	·93	0 4¾	0 9½
	Koningsberg ...	Ditto ...	10 1—12	57·96	·09	13 98	...	...	8·18	18·78	1·01	0 7	0 11
	Hopewell ..	Ditto ...	11 11—12	66·09	·24	11·88	...	...	18·26	2·76	·76	0 6	0 10½
	Tremolesworth ...	Ditto ...	20 5—12	60·47	·14	14·30	...	...	21·13	3·11	·84	0 6	0 9½
	Brimmer Hall ...	Ditto ..	16 1/6	60·30	·03	18·53	...	...	17·04	3·22	·89	0 4½	0 7¾
	Trinity ...	Ditto ...	16 5—12	53·11	...	9 84	...	·66	34·03	1·58	·78	0 4¾	0 9¾
	Nutfield ..	Ditto ...	20½	63·04	·22	19·88	·09	·10	9·74	5 99	95	0 7	0 10¾
	Nonsuch ...	Ditto ...	20½	71·16	.	16·26	·03	...	9·39	2 25	·90	0 7	0 9¾
	Newry ...	Ditto ...	22¾	70·59	...	13·27	·03	...	8 05	7·05	1·01	0 7¾	0 10½
	Orange Hill .	Ditto ...	20½	63·54	2·39	15·60	·04	...	9·87	7·72	·84	0 6½	0 9¾

Upper Fort Stewart...	Ditto ...	15 6—12	69·24	...	11 01	·03	·86	12·04	5 82	·99	0 6¾	0 9¼
Lower Fort Stewart...	Ditto ...	16⅓	67 24	·17	15 88		...	12·56	3 20	·95	0 5¾	0 8¼
Sheerness ...	Ditto ...	3	58 58	...	24·27	...	...	13·89	2 85	·46	0 5¼	0 8¼
Gibraltar ...	A. C. Westmoreland ...	13¼	69 47	1 05	13·86	·05		13 73	·90	·94	0 6	0 8¼
Esher ..	Ditto ...	7 11—12	67 54	·12	15 57	...	.	13 20	2 68	99	0 6½	0 9¼
Fort George ...	Ditto ...	9¼	51 23	·08	11 32	...	·35	33 52	2 87	·63	0 5	0 8¼
Water Valley ...	Est. C. E. Isaacs ...	12 5—6	73 45	13	14 59	...	...	8·97	2 18	·87	0 6	0 8½
Rosend ...	C. E. Broughton ...	7¾	44 41	.	20·16	...	·18	33·27	1·48	·50	0 4	0 8¾
Osborne ..	R. L. Benbow ...	6¼	61·49	·17	15·06	·09	..	14·53	7 87	79	0 6¾	0 11⅓
Charlottenburgh ...	W. H Westmoreland ...	6 5—6	79·35	·05	13·04	..	..	4 55	2·08	92	0 7¾	0 9¾
Gray's Inn .	Elmslie's Gray's Inn, Est. Ltd.	17¼	63 69	·13	18 57	01	54	13·54	2 68	·83	0 6¼	0 10
Clermont ...	H G. Constantine ...	3	83 36	...	11 94	...	...	81	3 01	·88	0 9⅙	0 11⅓
Fontabelle * ...	Hon. R P. Simmonds ...	2	46 89	...	26 94	...		21 45	...	·69	0 4¾	0 11¼
Quebec * ...	Ditto ...	4	60·26	...	23·36	...	...	15 82	...	56	0 6	0 9¾
Wentworth ...	United Fruit Co. ...	4 7—12	53·92	...	22 42	13	...	21·61	1·02	·90	0 6½	0 9¾
Platfield ...	T. M. Gray ...	8	58·05	...	22 46	·03	...	16·99	1·72	·75	0 5¼	1 0½
Halcot Farm ...	H. D. Graham ..	7¾	71·81	...	8·79	04	...	16 01	2 56	·75	0 7½	0 9½
Montrose ...	J. M. Fletcher ...	4	61 72	3 56	15·53	...	·28	18 14	...	·77	0 5	0 8¼
Frontier ...	Administrator-General ...	6 5—6	61·78	17	10 26	·28	1 29	20·53	4·80	·89	0 8¼	0 9¼
Iter Boreale ..	E E. C. Hosack ...	14¾	66·91	·08	11 48	...	.	15 26	5·32	96	0 6¾	0 9¼
Lady Hole ..	Ditto ...	6¼	64 15	..	7·49	...	...	16 07	11·36	·93	0 ·6	0 8½
Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	11 5—12	59·57	...	14 81	·02	·42	15·21	8·75	1 22	0 6¼	0 10¾

* 2 Quarters only

WORK AND WAGES—WOMEN—*contd.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
				Worked by each.	LOST BY EACH BY:							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.		
												s. d.	s. d.
Portland ...	Golden Vale ...	United Fruit Co. ...	33⅓	67·38	·16	8·97	·06	·23	21·50	·80	·89	0 6	0 8¼
	Windsor ...	Ditto ...	43⅙	57·33	1·06	15·08	...	58	24·45	·67	·82	0 6	0 10½
	Tom's Hope ...	Ditto ...	15½	57·42	·04	10·98	·04	·64	28·92	1·02	·92	0 5¼	0 9½
	Stanton and Fellowship.	Ditto ...	20 5—12	57·24	·05	11·64	·01	2·22	26·56	1·38	·93	0 6¾	0 11
	Paradise ...	Ditto ...	7⅔	73·90	...	11·54	...	...	12·31	1·44	·81	0 7¼	0 9¾
	Unity Valley ...	Ditto ...	1 5—6	66·32	...	23·24	...	·32	3·47	5·90	·75	0 6½	0 9¾
	Red Hessell ..	Ditto ...	5	52·72	...	29·07	...	...	15·62	1·67	·92	0 5¼	0 10¼
	Williamsfield ...	Ditto ...	6¾	67·16	...	13·99	·22	...	17·70	...	·92	0 6¾	0 9¾
	Burlington ...	Mrs. E. A. Miller ...	4	63·24	...	15·76	...	...	18·54	1·62	·84	0 6¾	0 10½
	Low Layton ...	E. B. Hopkins & E. P. Binns.	18⅓	65·99	...	13·13	·17	·50	16·56	2·64	1·02	0 5½	0 8½
	Cold Harbour ...	J. H. Baker ...	9¼	60·91	·07	16·59	...	·52	16·72	4·36	·83	0 5½	0 9
	Woodstock ...	Hon. S. S. Steadman ...	5	63·66	...	21·07	...	...	11·98	240	·89	0 6¾	0 10½
	Mid Layton ...	J. O. Mason ...	3	60·68	1·95	16·96	...	·88	18·89	...	·65	0 5¾	0 10

	Windsor Castle ...	Mrs. A. E. DaCasta ...	2	81·33	...	9·06	...	...	6·82	1·95	·84	0 7¾	0 10
	Mount Pleasant ...	O. L. M. Sanguinetti ...	3	64·64	·83	28·12	...	6·02	7·20	2·22	97	0 5¼	0 10¼
	Bound Brook * ...	United Fruit Co. ...	7	75·89	...	12·50	...	...	10·12	...	1·49	0 8¼	0 10¾
Clarendon ...	Moneymusk ...	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward	12 11—12	68·12	·68	20·34	·05	...	8 68	1·29	84	0 6½	0 9½
	Moreland and Hillside.	Vere Estates Co., Ltd. ...	36¼	67·06	·02	20·31	...	...	11·32	·31	·78	0 6½	0 9¾
	Amity Hall ...	Farquharson and Milholland.	13	74·54	·02	18·94	...	·06	4·82	·69	·93	0 6¾	0 9¼
	Chesterfield-Perrins	Ditto ...	11	69·22	·22	25·40	·39	...	4·32	...	·85	0 6½	0 9½
	Bog	Alfred Pawsey ...	6	63 70	·16	23·51	...	...	11·68	...	·95	0 7¼	0 9½
Westmoreland...	Belleisle ...	Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd.	12½	59·75	...	13·77	...	...	23·43	1·97	1·08	0 6	0 10½
	Frome ...	Ditto ...	14¼	56·20	1·16	15·30	·04	...	18·59	8·06	·63	0 5¼	0 10½
	Fontabelle ...	Ditto ...	13½	51·20	...	24·25	...	...	18 31	5·39	·90	0 5½	0 10
	Retrieve ...	John Hudson ...	11½	72·49	...	13·51	...	...	9·46	3·56	·98	0 7½	0 9½
	New Hope ...	Ditto ...	8¾	65·73	..	8·96	...	...	21·62	2·53	·85	0 6¼	0 9¼
	Shrewsbury ...	S. E. Morris ...	7¾	67·94	...	21·82	...	...	8·33	1·32	·68	0 7	0 10¼
	Blue Castle * ...	Ditto ...	4	82·50	...	16·67	...	...	·83	...	...	0 7½	0 9
	Friendship ...	C. S. Farquharson ...	8 5—12	49·49	1·17	26·64	...	·09	21·88	·26	·48	0 4½	0 9¾
St. Thomas ...	Phillipsfield ...	United Fruit Co. ...	11¾	69·89	...	19·88	...	...	8·42	·85	95	0 9	1 0¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	21½	69·24	·14	10·67	·14	...	18 64	1·16	·71	0 9¼	0 11¾
	Belvidere ...	J. H. Baker ..	9	71·28	1·07	14·80	·18	...	11 37	·42	·88	0 7	0 9¾
	Duckenfield ..	V. A. Michelin ...	6¾	58·40	4 84	21·26	...	...	13 80	·75	·95	0 6¼	0 11¾
	Brown's Gully ...	D. Marchalleck ...	3	69·52	...	20·51	·59	...	3·80	4·91	·69	0 8¼	1 0
	Eastern Potosi * ...	V. A. Michelin ...	3	85 30	...	3·92	...	...	6·86	...	3·92	0 8	0 9
	Western Potosi * ...	J. Hamilton ...	3	87·50	...	8·33	...	...	...	...	4·17	0 8¼	0 10

* 2 Months only.

WORK AND WAGES—WOMEN—*concld.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS. Worked by each.	Lost by each by: Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	AVERAGE EARNINGS. Per working day	Per day actually worked.
												s. d.	s. d.
St Catherine...	Riversdale ...	A. R. McIntosh ...	3	76·75	...	7·53	...	...	14·18	...	1·53	0 7	0 8½
	New Hall ...	New Hall Co. ...	5	72·47	...	12·41	...	...	13·99	·56	·57	0 7½	0 10
	Hyde † ...	J. H. Baker ...	2	44·73	...	33·02	...	...	21·13	·21	·91	0 3½	0 7½
	Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson ...	3	65·80	...	7·67	...	...	23·46	2·08	·99	0 3½	0 5¾
	Pear Tree Grove ...	A. E. Fouche ...	3¾	42·20	·10	17·21	...	...	34·51	5·69	·30	0 3¾	0 9¾
	Harker's Hall ...	A. S. Lecesne ...	3	62·73	...	20·16	...	...	9·41	7·03	·67	0 5¼	0 8½
	Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder ...	5 5—6	41·07	2·09	16·29	·43	2·26	33·53	2·63	·70	0 3¾	0 9½
St. James ...	Providence ...	W. L. Kerr ...	6	72·66	...	14·67	·28	...	9·85	1·44	1·09	0 6½	0 9¼
	Mocho ...	United Fruit Co. ...	7½	59·57	...	24·13	...	...	15·58	·30	·62	0 6¼	0 10¼
	Cinnamon Hill ...	Northern Estates Co., Ltd.	8⅔	67·98	·24	11·36	...	...	18·24	1·51	·67	0 5¾	0 8½
	Seven Rivers * ...	F. H. DeLisser ...	9	76·85	...	9·49	...	...	11·11	·46	2·09	0 7½	0 9½

* 2 Months only.

† 3 Quarters only.

APPENDIX 33.

Return of Wages earned by Coolies *ex* "Indus", 1911, on Estate, for the month of April 1913 required under Section 23 of Law 20 of 1891.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Week ending 5th April 1913.	Week ending 12th April 1913.	Week ending 19th April 1913.	Week ending 26th April 1913.	Week ending 3rd May 1913.	Total amount earned during the month.	Days at work.	Days sickness.	Days leave.	Days unlawfully absent.	Days court.	Days prison.	Days bad weather.	Days holiday.	Days deserted.	Total.	Average earning each coolie per working day.
369	Baladin	Male	4·10½	4 9	5 7½	3 3	4·7½	1 3 1½	25½	1	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
197	Pahdel	,,	6 3	5·10½	6 6	5·6	7·9	1 11 10½	26	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
115	Nageswar	,,	3 0	...	...	6	·3	0 3 9	5	22½	½	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	
371	Malai	,,	5·6	4 9	5 6	5·0	6 3	1 7 0	26½	...	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
372	Bhikari	,,	7·9	3·0	5 4½	1·9	2·6	1 3 4½	20	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
435	Ramdhani	,,	8·9	6 7½	3·6	3·7½	6 3	1 8 9	20½	6	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
436	Ramnares	,,	7 9	5·7½	7·9	4 6	5·1½	1 10 9	23½	3	1½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
198	Rasul Baksh ...	,,	3 0	5·3	6·1½	3·1½	6 0	1 3 6	21	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	
143	Ramcharan	,,	7·3	3 0	6·4½	3 10½	6·1½	1 6 7½	19½	7	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
144	Teri	,,	3	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	½	29½	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
193	Jokhu	,,	7 10½	3·0	6 10½	5·4½	6·1½	1 9 3	21½	3	4½	...	...	..	1	...	...	30	
192	Biragee	,,	7·9	5·6	7·3	5 10½	8·1½	1 14 6	25	...	4	...	...	...	1		...	30	
331	Teree	,,	5 6	4·4½	3 4½	3·10½	3·10½	1 1 0	23½	3	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
202	Ram Baksh	,,	6·7½	4·10½	7·4½	6 0	7·3	1 12 1½	24½	1	3½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
199	Bidesi	,,	7·4½	4 9	7·1½	6·4½	8·4½	1 14 0	26½	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
375	Ramkirpal	,,	6 0	6·0	6 0	6·0	6·0	1 10 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
332	Sheoraji	Female.	3 4½	2 10½	2 3	·6	3·7½	0 12 7½	17½	10	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
203	Bahuti	,,	4 1½	3·1½	5 1½	1 4½	4 1½	1 3 1½	24	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
200	Sheomoti	,,	2 6	2·6	2·6	2·6	2 6	0 12 6	...	.	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	
478	Badalia	,,	4 4½	1·4½	1·6	2·7½	4·1½	0 17 0	21½	6	2½	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	
110	Rambassi	,,	4 1½	4 10½	2·9	4 1½	4 3	1 0 1½	21	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
632	Umrai	,,	3 4½	3·4½	3·4½	3·4½	3·4½	0 16 10½	26½	...	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
333	Sirupat ...	(Non-adult M).	1 3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1 3	0 6 3	(Non-adult on rations.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	
201	Ramragai ...	(Non-adult F)	1 3	1 3	1·3	1·3	1 3	0 6 3	(Non-adult on rations)				...	...	...	..	...	...	

I, , do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true Return of the Wages earned and paid to the Indentured Immigrants on Estate during the month of April 1913.

Manager of Estate.

Declared before this day of 19

J. P.

12CIP

APPENDIX 34.

Table A.

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST LABOURERS ON EACH ESTATE IN THE YEARS 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

Estate.	Year.	Number of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Amity Hall ..	1910	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
	1911	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
	1912	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Agualta Vale ...	1910	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleisle	1910	60	...	...	..	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	1911	81	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Belvidere ...	1910	33	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1
	1911	38	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	5	9	...	1	...	2
	1912	36	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	7	8	...	1	...	3
Blair Pen ...	1910	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bog	1910	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	1911	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
	1912	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	4	...
Bowden	1910	..	...	Included in Phillipsfield					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911															
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Brimmer Hall ...	1910	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	46	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	4
	1912	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	5	...	2
Burlington ...	1910	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1911	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	1,008	...	2	4	14	1	12	4	4	49	43	8	12	4	15

Estate.	Year.	Number of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department	R M Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court	Immigration Department.	R M Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	1,008	...	2	4	14	1	12	4	4	19	43	8	12	4	16
Cape Clear ...	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1911	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Charlottenburgh ...	1910	18	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
	1911	16	...	...	...	.	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	..
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Chesterfield ...	1910	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
	1911	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Chovey. ...	1910	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	1	..
	1911	91	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	9	9	...	5
	1912	77	...	..	...	11	...	1	1	7	2	...	2	2	...	7
Colerainé ...	1910	91	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...
	1911	77	...	..	...	..	.	...	1	4	9	9	...	...	...	2
	1912	68	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	11
Cold Harbour ...	1910	23	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	4	4	1	...	...	3
	1911	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	2	5	...	1	...	...
	1912	28	...	..	...	4	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Duckenfield ...	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	22	...	...	...	3	...	.	..	...	2	1	3	1	...	...
Esher ...	1910	33	...	..	...	1	...	9	...	1	8	1	..	...	...	1
	1911	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	.	...	...	
	1912	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
Fellowship ...	1910	41	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
	1911	56	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	3	8	4	8	...	...
	1912	66	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	1	...	...
Fontabelle ...	1910	65	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1
	1911	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
	1,912	51	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	2,338	...	2	4	46	4	37	11	30	122	91	49	43	6	52

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	2,338	...	2	4	46	4	37	11	30	122	91	49	43	6	52
Fort George ...	1910	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Stewart ...	1910	29	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	3	4	...	10	9	3	...
	1911	87	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	3	9	1	8	...	...
	1912	85	...	...	...	...	6	29	...	8	3	4	7	4	...	...
Fromo ...	1910	55	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	47	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Frontier ..	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	6	...	4	...	...
Gibraltar ...	1910	49	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	48	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	3	2	...	...	...
	1912	40	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
Gray's Inn ...	1910	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
	1912	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Grove St. Thos.	1910	43	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	1
	1911	55	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	2
	1912	92	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	15	1	2	...	2
Golden Grove St. Mary	1910	Included in the Boreale.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...
	1911		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	3	3	1	...	...
	1912		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	...	...
Golden Vale ...	1910	69	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
	1911	88	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	5	13	8	...	...
	1912	97	...	...	...	12	2	...	1	1	6	3	6	4	...	...
Green Castle .	1910	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	63	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Halcot Farm ...	1910	34	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carried over ...	...	3,763	...	2	4	111	18	120	22	60	186	153	91	92	9	61

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed	Withdrawn before court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	3,763	...	2	4	111	18	120	22	60	186	153	91	92	9	61
Hillside	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Hopewell ...	1910	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	1
	1911	48	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	48	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	1	1	...	1
Iten Boreale ...	1910	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	5	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	...
Koningelburg ...	1910	126	...	..	...	1	...	5	1	...	5	3	1	5	...	7
	1911	130	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	11	3	...	2
	1912	112	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	...	...
Lady Hole ...	1910	31	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	2	...	...
Mid Layton ...	1910	Included in the Boreale.	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	5	2	...	2	...	1	...
	1911		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	1	...	2	...	...	2
	1912		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Low Layton ...	1910	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	11	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
	1912	9	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
Mocho	1910	35	...		...	1	...	...	3	...	1	6	1	3	...	...
	1911	29	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
	1912	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5	2	...	..
Mont Rose ...	1910	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...
	1912	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Carried over ...	...	4,566	...	2	4	128	18	135	45	71	228	179	135	117	10	74

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...		4,566	...	2	4	128	18	135	45	71	228	179	135	117	10	74
Monymusk ...	1910	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3
	1911	47	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	...	...
	1912	44	...	...	..	...	3	..	1	..	5	8	...	2	...	...
Moreland ...	1910	182	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1
	1911	89	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1912	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	4	1	3	...	...
Mt. Pleasant ...	1910	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
New Hall ...	1910	24	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	18	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hope ...	1910	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	29	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...
Newry ...	1910	64	.	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	...
	1911	60	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	8	2	2	1	...	...
	1912	76	...	..	...	...	..	.	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Nonsuch ...	1910	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1911	64	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	67		...	...	...	...	...		...	4	5	...	...	...	1
Nutfield ...	1910	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1
	1911	62	...	...	...	3	..	...	.	1	3	3	6	...	...	2
	1912	74	..	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Orange Hill ..	1910	73	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	2	7	2	1	1	...	3
	1911	70	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	1
	1912	69	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	7
Osborne	1910	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	1911	27		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	1	...	...	1
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	6,144	...	2	4	137	21	153	50	78	314	222	163	133	10	96

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ..	...	6,144	...	2	4	137	21	153	50	78	314	222	163	133	10	96
Paradise ...	1910	46	...	.	.	...	...	..	...		...	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	1912	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pear Tree Grove ...	1910	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	1912	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	..	...	...	1	...
Phillipsfield	1910	53	...	...	...	...	...	1	..		2	1	...	..	...	...
	1911	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1912	37	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
Platfield	1910	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	27	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...
Providence ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...
	1911	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	5	...	...	...
	1912	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Retreive ...	1910	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	.	3	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	36	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...
	1912	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Riversdale ...	1910	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		...	...	...
	1911	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rosend	1910	29	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	1911	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shrewsbury Portland	1910	Included in the Paradise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	1911		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	1912		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	..	...	...
Shrewsbury West ...	1910	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	23	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tom's Hope ...	1910	32	...	...	.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...
	1912	64	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	5	9	2	1	...	...
Carried over ...	...	6,884	...	4	4	144	21	160	55	79	367	251	175	140	12	97

Estate	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court		Withdrawn in Court		Dismissed.		Reprimanded		Fine paid		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward	...	6,844	...	4	4	144	21	160	55	79	367	251	175	140	175	97
Tremolesworth ...	1910	50	...	...	.	10	..	...	...		2	1	..	2	...	...
	1911	61	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	5	2	...	...	...
	1912	64	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	11	...	6	...	...
Trinity ...	1910	37	...	...	...	3	...	3	...		...	2	...	1	...	2
	1911	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1912	54	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3
Unity Valley ..	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
	1911	9	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1912	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
Walter Valley ...	1910	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
	1911	27	...	.	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	1	3	...	1	...
	1912	45	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	2
Wentworth ...	1910	52	...	..	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1911	26	..	...	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
	1912	19	...	...	..	...	...	5	2	1	2	4	...	1	...	...
Williams, G. .	1910	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	28	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	..	...	...
Windsor ...	1910	130	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	14	2	8	...	...
	1911	138	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	3	6	20	21	...	1
	1912	157	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	4	11	21	18	...	...
Windsor Castle ...	1910	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
	1911	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Woodstock ..	1910	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1911	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	1912	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Worthy Park ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	8,001	...	4	4	192	21	184	66	89	394	317	237	201	14	103

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	8,001	...	4	4	192	21	181	66	89	394	317	237	201	14	108
Clermont ...	1910	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown's Gully ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	1912	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
Red Hessel ...	1910	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheerness ..	1912	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harku's Hall ...	1912	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose Hall ...	1912	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friendship ...	1912	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	8,200	...	4	4	192	21	181	66	89	394	320	237	204	14	109

APPENDIX 34

Table B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT AGAINST INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS FOR BREACHES OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS, DURING THE YEAR 1921-13.

—	Before the Protector and Inspector of Immigrants.	Before Resident Magistrate.
Number of Indentured coolies on 31st March 1913	4,152	4,152
Wilful indolence - Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (15)	121	63
Unlawful absence from work—Law 23 of 1879, Section (15) ...	64	10
Desertion—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (16)	35	26
Keeping dwellings in a dirty condition—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (11)	2	...
Assault—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14)	16	26
Threatening of abusive language - Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14) ...	26	5
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14) ...	17	22
Through negligence, etc., causing employer's property to be damaged—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14).	6	...
Unlawfully refusing to perform work assigned—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (15).	14	41
Breach of hospital regulations—Law 1 of 1891, Section 1 (12) ...	10	9
Total cases brought against Indentured Immigrants ...	311	202
Convicted	296	202
Dismissed	15	...
Percentage of convictions to population	7·12	4·86

APPENDIX 34(*a*).

Occupations of Free Indians.

Occupations.	M.	F.	Total.
1—*Professional.*			
Chemists	1	...	1
Dispensers and Druggists	2	..	2
Fakirs	2	..	2
Interpreters... ...	5	...	5
Medical Practitioners ..	1	...	1
Ministers of Religion, Evangelists and Religious Workers	16	1	17
Nurses (Accoucheuse) ...	...	3	3
School-Teachers ...	5	3	8
Students	2	4	6
Vergers	1	...	1
Total ...	35	11	46
2—*Domestic.*			
Domestic Servants ...	54	134	188
Gardeners (Domestic) ...	37	6	43
Housekeepers ..	...	4	4
Nurses (Sick and Domestic).	...	8	8
Total ...	91	152	243
3—*Commercial.*			
Barkeepers	...	4	4
Clerks—Mercantile and General.	8	1	9
Cab-Drivers and Coachmen.	11	...	11
Commercial Travellers ...	1	...	1
Draymen	12	...	12
Fruit and Vegetable Sellers.	...	7	7
Hawkers and Pedlars ...	11	1	12
Higglers	...	4	4
Livery Stable Keepers ...	1	...	1
Merchants	2	1	3
Motormen	2	...	2
Office Messengers ...	4	...	4
Oil Sellers	...	3	3
Produce Dealers ...	1	...	1
Seamen (Merchant) ...	4	...	4
Shopkeepers... ...	245	130	375
Speculators and Traders ..	6	1	7
Stationers and Booksellers	1	...	1
Store-sellers and Storemen	21	49	70
Watchmen and Watchwomen.	56	3	59
Total ...	386	204	590
4—*Agricultural.*			
Beekeepers	4	...	4
Cart and Wagon Drivers	78	...	78
Cattlemen	45	...	45
Engine Drivers ...	2	...	2
Firemen	2	...	2
Fishermen	24	...	24
Gardeners (Market) ...	92	30	122
Grooms	4	...	4
Jockeys	1	...	1
Labourers, Banana ...	3,446	1,877	5,323
Labourers, Pen ...	98	50	148
Labourers, Sugar ...	1,677	1,177	2,854
Labourers, Other ...	512	326	838
Overseers	2	...	2
Penkeepers and Proprietors.	8	1	9
Planters, Banana ...	110	30	140
Planters, Cane ...	13	4	17
Planters, Cassava ...	20	2	22
Planters, Coffee ...	14	1	15
Planters, Provision ...	194	71	265
Planters, Rice ...	94	44	138
Planters, Sugar ...	1	...	1
Planters, Tobacco ...	12	1	13
Ploughmen	24	...	24
Pruners	4	...	4
Persons assisting in Cultivation.	56	120	176
Rangers and Headmen ...	106	...	106
Stablemen	6	...	6
Total ...	6,649	3,734	10,383
5—*Industrial.*			
Apprentices (Trades) ...	12	2	14
Bakers	3	1	4
Basket Makers ...	...	1	1
Blacksmiths ...	4	...	4
Bricklayers and Masons	4	...	4
Butchers	5	...	5
Carpenters	14	...	14
Cigar-makers and workers	1	2	3
Coal Burners ...	2	...	2
Coopers	1	...	1
Distillers	1	...	1
Fish Sellers... ...	...	3	3
Goldsmiths and Jewellers	57	...	57
Hairdressers ...	9	...	9
Hatmakers	...	2	2
Machinists and Mechanics	1	...	1
Milliners and Seamstresses	...	46	46
Milk Sellers ...	1	2	3
Oil Boilers	1	...	1
Painters	3	...	3
Plate-layers... ...	1	...	1
Printers and Compositors	2	...	2
Ropemakers ...	1	..	1
Saddlers and Harness Makers.	2	...	2
Ship Chandlers ...	1	1	2
Shoemakers... ...	7	...	7
Street Cleaners ...	1	...	1
Sugar Boilers ...	2	...	2
Tailors and Tailoresses ...	26	1	27
Tinsmiths	1	...	1
Tobacconists ...	2	...	2
Washer-women and Laundresses.	...	17	17
Total ...	165	78	243
6—*Indefinite and Non-productive.*			
Paupers ...	8	2	10
Private Means ...	43	70	113
Children and persons of no occupation.	2,551	3,201	5,752
Total ...	2,602	3,273	5,875
Summary.			
1—Professional ...	35	11	46
2—Domestic ...	91	152	243
3—Commercial ...	386	204	590
4—Agricultural ...	6,649	3,734	10,383
5—Industrial ...	165	78	243
6—Indefinite and Non-productive.	2,602	3,273	5,875
Grand Total ...	9,928	7,452	17,380

47. Housing of labourers.—The local rules regarding housing of labourers are as follows :—

1. WHENEVER an application shall be made for the allotment to a plantation of a greater number of Indian immigrants than has heretofore been employed on such plantation or whenever an application for any such immigrants shall be made in respect of a plantation to which none are indentured, the applicant, before he can be permitted to take up any allotment that may be made to such plantation, shall furnish to the Agent-General, in writing, the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) The number and measurements of the buildings provided for the accommodation of indentured immigrants.

(*b*) The material of which such buildings are constructed, and the respective measurements of such buildings.

(*c*) Particulars of site.

(*d*) Nature of the water supply.

(*e*) If there is no certified hospital on the plantation, a statement of the proposed arrangements for the treatment in hospital of sick immigrants.

2. Throughout the following regulations the "lines" of a plantation shall be deemed to mean and include the dwellings assigned to indentured immigrants, the site of such dwellings, and an area of one chain in extent surrounding any such dwelling.

Dwellings.

3. No dwelling assigned to an indentured immigrant shall be deemed a suitable dwelling under the provisions of the Indian Immigration Ordinance unless the internal dimensions shall be sufficient to provide not less than fifty superficial feet space for each adult. Provided that any one apartment shall be deemed a suitable dwelling which provides the proportion of not less than one hundred and twenty feet of superficial space for three single men, or one man and one woman with not more than two children.

4. Dwellings may be constructed of wood or such other permanent material as may be approved. Houses constructed wholly or in part of bamboos, reeds, or thatch of any kind shall not be used for the accommodation of indentured immigrants unless by the special permission of the Agent-General.

5. The walls shall be made close-fitting and weather-tight, and shall be white-washed internally at least once a year.

6. The roofs of dwellings may be constructed of shingles, tiles, or galvanised iron. If the latter material be used, special provision for ventilation shall be made.

7. The floor of each dwelling shall be raised not less than six inches above the surrounding area.

8. Inner partition-walls shall be continued from the top of the wall-plate to the roof, by strong battens two inches apart, or by strong wire netting.

9. A verandah of not less than five feet in width shall be provided to each dwelling and shall be furnished with spouting and down-pipes.

10. The door of each apartment shall be provided with a hasp and staple or other secure outside fastening.

11. No indentured immigrant shall occupy on the plantation any other dwelling than that allotted to him by the employer, and shall not, without the express permission of the employer, permit any person to reside therein other than an immigrant to whom such dwelling has been assigned.

12. Every employer shall keep a register of all the dwellings on his plantation which are assigned, or are intended to be assigned, to indentured immigrants for their habitation, and shall as soon as possible enter on the register the names of all indentured immigrants to whose use any part of those dwellings has been assigned. Such register shall be one of the books of the plantation, and the Inspector or the District Medical Officer shall from time to time note in writing therein his views as to the condition of any of these dwellings which he may consider defective or unfit for habitation.

13. The provisions of Regulation No. 3 in respect of the superficial space to be provided for adult immigrants shall apply only to dwellings to be erected or reconstructed after the coming into force of these regulations.

Kitchens.

14. There shall be provided to each dwelling, for the use of the immigrants to whom such dwelling may be assigned, a kitchen or cooking shed roofed with galvanised iron and of such dimensions as may be necessary. Such kitchen shall be placed at a distance not exceeding thirty feet from the dwelling to which it appertains.

Lines.

15. There shall be a clear space of not less than sixty feet between each building or range of dwellings. Provided that in case of any two buildings situated either in the same line or at right angles to each other the open space between such buildings shall not be less than thirty feet. A space of not less than one chain in width surrounding the lines shall be kept entirely clear of crops, weeds, and refuse of any kind.

16. The ground in the immediate vicinity of any dwelling shall be so sloped as to secure the absence of damp in such dwelling, and drains shall be provided in order to carry away the surface water from back and front of each dwelling, and from the open area included in the lines. The employer shall at all times keep such drains in order and shall, at the request of the medical officer or Inspector of Immigrants, construct such other drains in the lines as may to such medical officer or Inspector seem necessary.

17. No person shall be allowed to erect any building wherein to keep goats or other animals in the lines.

18. Any employer who shall permit cattle or other animals to stray in the lines, or the owner of any cattle found straying in the lines, shall be subject on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Line Nurseries.

19. The employer shall provide when necessary a room or rooms in the lines for the separate accommodation of infants and young children of indentured immigrants during the absence of their parents or guardians in working-hours, and shall provide a nurse or nurses to have charge of each such nursery. The construction and maintenance of such nurseries shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the District Medical Officer and the Inspector of Immigrants.

Latrines and General Sanitation of Lines.

20. The form of latrine to be used on any plantation shall be approved by the medical officer of the district, and such latrines shall be erected at such place or at such distance from the lines as the medical officer may direct.

21. Cesspits may not be used without the sanction of the local sanitary authority.

22. A latrine to contain not less than three receptacles shall be provided for the use of every fifty immigrants residing in the lines, and each latrine or latrines shall be screened by an inclosure of not less than five feet in height.

23. There shall be an adequate number of separate latrines set apart for the exclusive use of women and young children.

24. Any person using a latrine other than the one appropriated to his or her sex shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

25. All latrines shall be cleansed and the receptacles emptied daily.

26. The employer on every plantation shall provide a place or pit where the refuse of the dwellings and "lines" may be deposited, and shall remove all such refuse to a sufficient distance daily.

27. All refuse and house-sweepings shall be deposited outside the dwelling at such time as may be fixed by the employer for removal, and any immigrant who may refuse or neglect to comply with this regulation shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Water Supply.

28. Whenever it shall appear to the Agent-General of Immigration, or the medical officer of any district, that there is not a constant supply of pure running-water within a convenient distance from the lines on any plantation the employer shall make such provision for the supply of pure water to the indentured immigrants as shall be approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the medical officer of the district.

29. Where the water supply on a plantation consists of rain-water conserved in iron or concrete tanks, the capacity of such tanks shall be at the rate of one hundred gallons for every indentured immigrant residing on such plantation, and all down pipes or spouting connected with such tanks shall be maintained in good repair by the employer.

30. Where the water supply is obtained from a well or wells, each well shall be surrounded with a parapet and covered over and provided with a suitable hand-pump.

31. The medical officer of any district shall visit every plantation on which indentured Indian immigrants are employed at such regular periods as may from time to time be determined for the said district by the Chief Medical Officer, and shall submit a report on the conditions of such lines, nurseries, and water supply to the Chief Medical Officer, who shall transmit such report to the Agent-General for his information.

32. If in the opinion of the District Medical Officer the condition of the water supply, house accommodation, or sanitation on any plantation is not satisfactory or in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance, it shall be his duty to inform the employer in writing, and such employer shall be bound to comply with the directions thereby made by the District Medical Officer in so far as such requirements are in accordance with the Ordinance and with the regulations.

33. A breach of the foregoing regulations, or of any provision contained in them for which no penalty has been herein specifically provided, shall render the offender liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

On all estates visited by us the houses were good, the water supply good and sufficient, and the latrines well designed, in good order, and in regular use. One of the general managers of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company was kind enough to supply us with a plan of the latrines erected on one of the estates under his control. It furnishes a model which might suitably be imitated by employers in other colonies who have hitherto failed to discover a type of latrine which meets with the approval of both labourers and sanitary authorities. On a few large estates septic tanks have been installed. Though the latrines are regularly used by the majority of the labourers a few of the latter may contribute to the spread of ankylostomiasis by defecating in cane fields, etc. But in the last year all plantations combined recorded only 651 cases of ankylostomiasis among an indentured population exceeding 15,000, and it is unlikely that the majority of these patients were infected in Fiji. The well kept latrines seem to justify the opinion of sanitary experts. On some estates cement drains have been constructed at the request of the inspecting officers, and the adoption of a rule compelling all employers to make this sanitary provision would be desirable. The erection of separate kitchens, which are popular, seems to be an improvement. In one small detail such kitchens might hereafter be improved. They are rows of small rooms in a single building opening towards the dwellings, the roof of the building sloping down from front to back. The fire is lighted at the back of the kitchen and the smoke usually finds its exit by the front door, that is, the person cooking is well smoked during cooking operations. If the roof sloped in the other direction so that its highest point was above the fire the smoke would escape away from the cooking labourer. On some estates good bathing and washing arrangements are provided, and in this respect also a general rule might be laid down.

Both from the appearance of the estates and from a perusal of the reports of the Agent-General of the Immigration and the Chief Medical Officer it appears that there has been a steady improvement in sanitation in recent years. The necessity of maintaining a satisfactory standard is accepted by most managers cheerfully, and inspecting officers, lay and medical, testify to the general readiness to comply with requisitions. In a few cases delay or neglect on the part of employers has resulted in criminal prosecutions. The general attitude of employers and the atmosphere of a young colony which trebled its foreign trade in the ten years preceding 1911 minimise sympathy with procrastination. The colony is fortunate in being free from malarial fever, but the very low rate of sickness from all other diseases (*vide* return of work and wages printed as Appendix 37 (*b*)) furnishes conclusive proof of the efficiency of the general sanitary arrangements. Making all allowances for the favourable climatic condition the record is highly creditable. What is perhaps still more satisfactory is that neither employers generally nor inspecting officers thought that in sanitary matters was there any hope of rest for either good or wicked. On one estate visited in Taviuni new dwellings had just been completed with rooms 140 feet square, verandahs 7 feet wide, and concrete floors throughout. Compliance with formal sanitary requirements could have been effected at about half the cost. The owner of the estate was in this as in other respects much less concerned with official rules than with securing the health and comfort of his labourers.

We found nurseries on all estates visited, the food of the children being kept in fly-proof safes.

Though the general record may be described as very good cases of individual neglect will, it is thought, be more readily noted if the hospital forms proposed are adopted.

The Chief Medical Officer and District Medical Staff of this colony have, with the co operation of employers and the Inspectors of Immigrants, achieved praiseworthy results which are clearly reflected in the wage-earning capacity of labourers. There is, however, work to be done before the health record can be regarded as entirely satisfactory as the following facts will indicate.

48. Medical arrangements.—The majority of the indentured immigrants are treated in plantation hospitals each of which serves a group of estates. Some estates send patients to public hospitals. In the case of most hospitals there is railway communication with each estate, served and small ambulance trucks are kept on each estate. In some cases communication is by boat. The statement printed as Appendix 35 gives particulars of the indentured population of each estate and its distance from the hospital in which patients are treated. The plantations on some islands are at a considerable distance from hospitals. On the island of Taviuni additional hospitals were being erected. The distance between estates and hospitals in Lau is in most cases considerable. From the average earnings in past years it would seem that this had not in fact interfered with the working efficiency of the labourers employed. Unless the provision of hospital accommodation can be accompanied by regular and frequent visitation by a medical officer it is not of much service, and with the present medical staff the additional duty of visiting small outlying estates several times weekly cannot be imposed. We think that the special conditions of the Fiji Group of Islands must be taken into account and we hesitate to recommend the adoption of a hard and fast rule, especially in the case of estates with consistently high average earnings per working day and no criminal prosecutions. The employers on small outlying estates must possess a small but practically useful amount of medical knowledge whether they employ indentured labourers or not. Perhaps the nearest approach to a practical working rule would be insistence on the provision of a hospital either on the estate or within one hour's journey for all estates with more than 30 labourers, provided a medical officer could visit the hospital twice weekly. With the growth of the population the medical staff must be strengthened.

We went over plantation hospitals on each of the three islands visited and found them well built and apparently well equipped. The treatment and attendance were satisfactory. Some of the Superintendents of these hospitals, though not qualified medical men, were wanting in nominal rather than real and technical qualifications. An interesting experiment carried out by one superintendent under the immediate control of the medical officer of Navua District was the removal of patients and convalescents from a large hospital to a hulk moored off the shore. The patients' rapid gain in weight was surprising.

The principal diseases are dysentery, tuberculosis, dengue fever, febricula, skin diseases, and ankylostomiasis. Children suffer from diseases of the digestive and respiratory system. In 1910 more than half, and in 1911 and 1912 about one-third, of the annual deaths on estates were those of children under one year old. On some estates venereal diseases contribute substantially to the record of sickness. Some cases of syphilis were apparently cured by the salvarsan treatment as were also a few cases of yaws. This latter disease seldom attacks Indians, though common among Fijians. The detailed return printed as Appendix 36 which is abstracted from the latest annual report of the Chief Medical Officer gives details of the cases treated in plantation hospitals where the patients include a small number of Indians whose indentures have expired.

The death rate per mile amongst indentured immigrants in each of the last five years was as follows:—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
30·7	23·0	40·7	41·3	25·9

These rates average nearly ten per cent. higher than those shown in the annual reports, as deaths from accident and violence are included in the rates here given. It is desirable that the total death rate should be shown in the annual report, the deaths from accident and violence being also particularised as at present. The death rates for individual estates are not now as formerly shown in the annual report. For purposes of comparison it would be well to publish for each estate the birth and death rates for the year and the average for the three preceding years. The high rates in 1910 and 1911 were apparently due to dysentery. Yearly the deaths of a considerable number of children under one year are attributed to ill-defined or unspecified causes. While anything but blame is to be attached to medical officers for conscientious hesitation to assign deaths to some conveniently comprehensive ailment the absence of any assigned cause, coupled with the high death rate among infants, causes uneasiness. Perhaps attention would be focussed on the subject if the annual report of medical officers devoted a special paragraph to infantile mortality on plantations. The co-ordination of observation and experience could hardly fail to be practically beneficial. The returns do not show what proportion of these deaths occur in estates and what proportion in hospitals. Pregnant women are encouraged to go to hospital and nursing women to stay there but compulsion is not used. We have recommended that pregnant and nursing women should be entitled to rations or diet as may be ordered by the medical officer. The latter might also be empowered to make the grant of one or other conditional on the recipient's residence in hospital for any part of the time. Neither the Agent-General's reports nor the medical reports of the colony enter into any detail regarding the probable causes of deaths among infants. We understand that some are ascribed to congenital debility and many to improper feeding and general want of attention. The facts point to the need for special inquiries preliminary to special measures and also for fuller notice in the annual report. That drastic action is taken when regarded as necessary in this colony is shown by the complete removal of the dwellings on one estate to a healthier site when a severe outbreak of dysentery occasioned anxiety in 1910. The causes of this general epidemic seem to be obscure. But for the prevalence of dysentery and the number of deaths due to accidents or violence (including suicide) the death rate would be reasonably low.

The births among indentured immigrants in each of the last five years were:—

Year.	Population at close of year.	Births.	Rate per mille.
1908	11,999	511	45·1
1909	12,243	549	44·8
1910	12,757	648	50·8
1911	14,462	519	35·9
1912	15,369	664	43·2

The general average rate for the five years exceeds 43 per mille. The adult male population is nearly three times as large as the adult female population. The birth rate shown in the annual reports is calculated on the adult

population only. The corresponding figures for the 'free' Indian population are :—

Year.	Population at close of year.	Births.	Average rate per mille.
1908	21,151	744	35·6
1909	23,163	820	
1910	26,557	839	
1911	29,758	1,271	
1912	32,482	1,068	

The excess of births in a single year of the quinquennium calls for no special comment. The adult males are returned as more than twice as numerous as the adult females. The Agent-General thinks the total 'free' population may be larger than the number returned but unless the 1911 census was seriously inaccurate there is not much room for error. The births recorded in both tables exclude still-births. When allowance is made for the abnormal sex constitution of the population the birth rates recorded suggest no defect in the general sanitary or health conditions.

The arrangements for medical relief of the 'free' Indians might be improved. The figures above given show that the Indian population is rapidly increasing and it tends to flow over the unoccupied land. If our views regarding land settlement are accepted the spread of the Indian population will be accelerated. The existing staff and the existing hospital accommodation and dispensary arrangements cannot keep pace with its requirements. Possibly one of the best solutions would be the employment of Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons, though hereafter Indians trained locally might be recruited. The ordinary medical needs of the Fijians are supplied by trained Fijian practitioners. The two races, Indian and Fijian, now regard each other with too much aloofness to encourage the hope that the Fijian practitioner will be called in to attend Indian patients. A young Indian licentiate who went to Fiji on Government service should find the employment immediately remunerative and might look forward to a substantial private practice amongst the rapidly growing Indian population. As already stated the Indian, who has been accustomed to good medical treatment on an estate and colonial-born Indians regard competent medical advice and treatment as a primary need. As regards the recovery of fees medical officers in Fiji seem to exercise a generous discretion, but here as elsewhere a poverty limit, probably below £30 income yearly, should be recognised for the purpose of free hospital and dispensary treatment.

On the island of Taviuni the same officer combined the duties of medical officer and Magistrate and in each capacity inspired confidence and respect. The combination is, however, unsatisfactory and as the population increases the clash of duties becomes more marked. If relieved of his magisterial duties the medical officer would find ample employment in a very extensive district with a scattered and increasing population.

49. Tasks, hours and wages.—In this colony one shilling is the minimum wage for a working day of nine hours, exclusive of stoppages for meals, and also for a task representing six hours steady work of an ordinary able-bodied adult male having the experience of the immigrant to whom it is assigned. As elsewhere most of the work is done as task-work, the local Ordinance in this colony empowering the employer to assign work as task-work. The time-work day of nine hours plus intervals for meals aggregating one and-a-half hours is too long in the case of field work, even though time-workers do not exert themselves as task-workers do. Especially in the case of women who cook for their husbands on return from the field the 10½ hours day is unduly long. In the case of factory work, where the labourer is under cover, is not

called on to exert himself, and works in co-operation with others who can carry on his duties while he takes a casual rest, an inclusive day of 10½ hours involves neither mental nor physical exhaustion. We have questioned factory hands who worked for special wages on twelve hour shifts and found that they preferred this work to field-work with a task of six hours. Their health did not suffer from the long hours. The working day by time should not include more than eight hours actual work in the field. Except in crop-time no labourer should be compelled to work in the field during more than 40 hours weekly, and in crop time he should be entitled to limit his week's work to 45 hours.

The unit of task work is very reasonable, but we doubt the propriety and practicability of adapting the task to the labourer's experience. An employer cannot always or usually arrange to allot separate work to first year men, second year men, etc., and grade the tasks accordingly. If he combines old and new hands in one gang he cannot reasonably be expected to work out the wage of each on a separate task scale. Moreover, it seems hard on the experienced man that as his experience and skill increase and his services to his employer become more valuable his unit task should also increase. The object of the existing provision recently enacted is of course to protect the less experienced man. It seems safest and most equitable to base the task on the average man's capacity, the average man being understood by us as a man who would do one-sixth of the work performed by three able-bodied men in their third or fourth year and by three able-bodied men in their first year who know how to set about their work and to use their tools with reasonable skill. Though we take exception to the verbal wording of the definition of a task, we approve of the manner in which it has been interpreted by employers generally. The average earnings on estates employing labourers in each of the last five years are shown in Appendix 37. The detailed return for 1912, in the form recommended by the Sanderson Commission, is also included in this appendix. It will be seen that the average earnings of male labourers per working day (not merely per day worked) exceeded one shilling except in 1910 when an epidemic of dysentery swept through the colony. In that year the earnings were eleven pence three farthings. On a few estates the earnings fell below ten pence per working day, and on one in 1912 the average was less than nine pence. We saw the people at work on almost all estates visited and found the tasks to be reasonable. On the cocoanut plantations we found wages lower than on sugar plantations. The tasks seemed to be reasonable but employers, with one known exception, had not succeeded in getting the skilled labourers to exceed the task in the field. Another employer whose estate was not visited but who had heard that we had compared the earnings on cocoanut estates unfavourably with those on sugar-cane estates satisfied us that on one class of work, copra cutting, high wages were earned by many of his labourers. Though cocoanut cultivation has been carried on for many years in these islands the employment of Indian labourers on a large scale is comparatively recent and many employers do not understand their labourers well enough to get the maximum of cheerful work out of them. Unless improvement can be speedily effected there would seem to be justification for the enforcement of the payment of a bonus to industrious workers, perhaps ten per cent. of monthly earnings exceeding twenty-five shillings. It would, of course, be preferable to let employers stimulate their labourers to work up to a satisfactory standard of industry but if they profess inability or unwillingness there is in our opinion ground for interference. A special reason exists for seeing that earnings are high on cocoanut estates, namely, that the work is not an apprenticeship to subsequent settlement as independent cultivators. At least in the immediate future cocoanut cultivation, usually combined with stock rearing, must be managed by employers with capital. An ignorant and untrained labourer may be acclimatised and become more generally efficient as a worker after 5 years' employment on a cocoanut plantation but he has not learnt a business which he can carry on later on his own account.

Hitherto, the grant of small plots or of facilities for keeping cows has seldom been made. These and other little privileges have been conceded by a few employers. It is desirable that on each estate a regular system of rewards in this or some equally suitable form should be established. We think that permission to keep cows is a desirable concession because of the supply of milk

provided for other immigrants, and the cultivation of small plots is useful also as a preparation for independent cultivation. We recognise that some trouble to the employer will usually arise but think that the trouble may justly be imposed and that it will be repaid by the strengthening of his personal authority. The addition to the incomes of the industrious men, who cannot all receive special billets, will not appear in the pay sheets but will mean much to the recipients.

In this colony much of the labour done by hand in other colonies is done by using horses or mules, and to the ordinary observer the whole operations seem much more highly organised. We have seen some excellent specimens of Indian ploughing but were unfortunately unable to witness any of the ploughing matches which the employers organise. These matches add no little zest to the life of these labourers, some of whom have been known to rig up a bed in the stable above their teams so that neither by accident nor design could the fitness of these animals to compete be endangered. The employment of horses renders cane cutting a much larger percentage of the total manual labour than in sugar plantations in the West Indies. The weekly wages of an ordinarily skilled man at cane cutting amount to 9 or 10 shillings, that is about seven rupees, while habitually a few men of superior strength and skill earn up to seventeen shillings and six pence weekly. The highest weekly wage found to be paid for this work was nineteen shillings. The labourers very seldom work for more than 5½ days weekly. For loading cane into trucks men earn from one shilling and three pence daily upward. The weekly wages of headmen, always Indians, range from ten shillings to twenty-one shillings.

The Ordinance recognises the classification of labourers according to their physique as 'able-bodied', 'three-quarter task labourers', and 'half task labourers'. The medical officers most carefully exercise the authority vested in them regarding classification. We came across several cases in which labourers voluntarily exceeded the limit of work which could legally be exacted from them but found no cases of weak men being required to do ordinary tasks. In 1912 one in twelve of the labourers imported was placed on a limited task. This fact may usefully be borne in mind in examining the wages return, as average earnings include the earnings of men and women who are classed as physically incapable of doing a full day's work. The limited task list in Fiji corresponds to the invalid list in other colonies.

The ration scale is as under :—

Article.	Adults.	Children over 5 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.
Rice or flour	22 oz.	One half of the adult ration of rice, flour and dal and salt and 2 oz. sugar.	
or Rice	11 „		
and flour... ...	11 „		
Dal	4 „		
Ghi	1 „ } or Ghi 1½ oz.		
Mustard oil	½ „ } or Ghi 1½ oz.		
Curry-stuff	½ „ } or Ghi 1½ oz.		
Sugar	2 „		
Salt	1 „		
Milk (fresh if procurable) ...	...	...	1 imperial pint.

Either the Agent-General or the District Medical Officer may order rations to be given to any immigrant or the child of an immigrant for a period not exceeding six months. No deduction may be made for rations issued to a child

and a deduction for rations issued to an immigrant may be made only for seven days prior to the deduction. From a man who has been unable to work and earn wages no deduction can be made. Medical officers should be formally authorised to direct the issue not only of rations but of diet of any kind. In practice, an employer never refuses to supply to an immigrant anything which the medical officer thinks necessary.

Rations are supplied to immigrants for six months and to their children for twelve months after arrival. The retail cost of a week's full ration in Fiji ranges from three shillings to three shillings and six pence. Employers on a small scale may obtain rations at a cost of from two shillings and nine pence to three shillings and two pence. To employers purchasing very large wholesale quantities the cost may be from two shillings and four pence upwards. The Agent-General prepared for us a table, printed as Appendix 38, showing the quantity and cost of rations in 1884, 1889 and 1913. The cost therein shown is the cost to purchasers on a large scale and not the retail price at small shops in rural districts. It will be seen, that the ration was increased in quantity and variety in 1895. In all cases the employer may not deduct for rations supplied more than four pence daily or two shillings and four pence weekly. The difference between the retail cost and the amount deducted is gain to the labourer. The cost of food and clothing in Fiji is slightly higher than in other colonies. The price of rice, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. per rupee, is high considering that it can be conveyed direct from India and that upwards of 10,000 acres are grown in the colony. It would be interesting to know the result of an experimental importation of bajra for sale to labourers from Northern India and of this or other food grains for Madras labourers. The small country shopkeeper seems in Fiji to be very much in the hands of the large trader, and though we do not consider ourselves justified in ascribing the high prices in Fiji to the general wickedness of the trading community we think that an enterprising Parsee trader might do worse than look into the trading prospects in this colony which owes much of its growing prosperity to the industry of his fellow countrymen. Naturally the Indians who go as labourers do not combine business capacity with the possession of capital or credit.

The ration for all children under 5 years of age is identical, namely, one pint of milk (fresh if procurable). The Ordinance does not formally empower the Agent-General to permit or direct the supply of any substitute. A pint of milk is generally sold retail, at two pence, so that the money value of this ration is adequate. It would be well to authorise the Agent-General to approve of either a cash payment of two pence or of the issue of any other articles of the value of two pence, especially as the ration schedule recognises possible difficulties in the supply of milk. We have not visited or heard of any place where fresh milk was not procurable. We were, however, told that some labourers regard condensed milk as more palatable But unless a child's diet is given under medical directions it will probably be less troublesome and less wasteful to give the parents the money equivalent of the necessary food.

It will be seen from the statement of wages that the percentage of days worked is very much higher in Fiji than in other colonies. This result is due to the facts that the colony is healthy, the sanitary conditions are good, and the work is less monotonous and, for about half the year, very remunerative. The labourers seem to like the division of the year into a period of hard work for good earnings and a period of quiet steady work for moderate earnings. The regular and substantial decrease in prosecutions notwithstanding the equally marked rise in the number of labourers under indenture in the last five years shows that the labourers are stimulated and not driven to work regularly.

Free labourers in Fiji earn about one shilling and six pence daily on work requiring no special skill, and if a little skill and experience are required two shillings will often be paid. The following paragraph extracted from the annual report of 1912 is a fair description of the free labourer's wages in arious employments :—

"Under the above Ordinance* 765 immigrants were engaged under registered agreements, of whom 413 were engaged for work in sugar mills for the crushing season at wages varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, to 2*s* per diem the majority being engaged at a rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* per diem. Locomotive drivers, at 15*s.* to 18*s* per week. The wages of immigrants engaged for plantation

*Masters' and Servant's Ordinance of general local application.

[illegible]

work were from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per diem without food, and in a few instances labourers were engaged at £12 per annum with food. The wages of domestic and store servants varied from £14 per annum, usually with food provided, the average wages given being £2 to £4 per mensem."

The good wages earned by the free Indian labourers account for the small number of repatriations, and when the arrangement for land settlement and education are improved industrious labourers emigrating from densely populated districts in India to this sparsely populated colony will find either a comfortable living or prosperity. In Appendix 39 are given copies of forms of agreement entered into between the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and free Indian labourers. The bonus system seems to work well. No complaints of its abuse were made. A list of wages as actually paid to free Indian labourers during the busy and slack seasons at one of the large mills is also included in Appendix 40.

50 Administration of justice and penal clauses of the Ordinance.—Justice is impartially administered and there is no reason to suppose that a labourer receives a fairer trial in Calcutta or Bombay than in Fiji. Labourers prosecuting employers or defending themselves seem ordinarily to experience no peculiar difficulties. They can seldom afford the high fees which are charged by local solicitors or barristers. The officers of the Immigration Department, however, rendered effective assistance on several occasions in recent years to labourers who were complainants or accused persons.

The proportion of labourers prosecuted to indentured population has steadily and substantially decreased in recent years as the following table extracted from the annual report of 1912 will show :—

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of adult indentured immigrants in the colony throughout the year ...	11,978	11,988	12,673	15,352	16,111
Total number of complaints made by employers	2,237	1,924	1,9 11	1,520	1,256
Total number of immigrants complained against	1,501	1,311	1,217	1,010	1,007
Total number of convictions for offences against the labour law	1,981	1,747	1,717	1,372	1,135
Total number of sentences involving imprisonment with hard labour ...	405	510	449	446	186
Total number of sentences involving extension of indenture, with or without imprisonment with hard labour ...	852	567	446	447	447

In 1908, the ratio was 1 to 8 and in 1912 was 1 to 16. The ratio of convictions to population fell from 1 in 6 to less than 1 in 14. It will be seen that the number of convictions has always exceeded the number of immigrants as a certain number of labourers are convicted of more than one offence. The number of labourers sentenced to imprisonment has fallen from 1 in 30 to 1 in 86. In this colony fines are recoverable by instalments and gradua. payment is always allowed by magistrates when necessary. When labourers are imprisoned they are, as far as possible, separated from the ordinary convicts. In some cases the labourers sentenced to imprisonment were kept at the rural lock-ups and employed like ordinary labourers keeping the roads and grounds near public offices clean and in good order. The penalties imposed by the Fiji Immigration Ordinance as compared

with the corresponding penalties provided in other colonies are generally reasonable and moderate. In most cases the maximum penalty for a first offence committed by an immigrant is ten shillings, while imprisonment may seldom be imposed as a substantive punishment. In the case of unlawful absence and even of desertion imprisonment may not be inflicted as a substantive punishment until the fourth conviction. The principle underlying this provision deserves extended application. The maximum fine for a first offence should usually be lower than the fine for a subsequent offence, and in most cases five shillings will be sufficient as a maximum penalty for a first offence. The penalty for selling or bartering rations should now be abolished in this colony also, though the purchaser's liability may be retained so long as the provision is supposed to benefit the ignorant immigrant. Section 171 of the Ordinance penalises persons who employ immigrants who do not produce certificates of industrial residence. While we think that an immigrant should be entitled to demand such a certificate we think that its production should not be necessary to legalise his employment. Before we had carefully studied the Ordinance we rendered ourselves liable to prosecution under this section. As a duplicate of a lost certificate cannot be obtained in less than a month or without substantial cost (*vide* S. 197) the strict enforcement of the provision might operate very harshly. It was copied from other Ordinances and its enforcement is neither practicable nor desirable. Recently, another objectionable provision has been copied from other codes, namely, that by which a police constable is empowered to stop an immigrant suspected of being an absentee or deserter and call upon him to produce his certificate of completion of service. We have already stated our objections to such a provision, enacted as Section 11 of the Fiji Amending Ordinance of 1912. Section 12 of the same Ordinance is also in our opinion objectionable. An Indian immigrant should be neither more nor less liable than any other resident of the colony to give an account of himself or his antecedents.

We recommend that offenders punished with imprisonment for breaches of the labour laws be segregated from ordinary convicts. Sentences of imprisonment are being steadily reduced and only hardened offenders will incur this punishment. Probably most sentences of imprisonment could be served under the supervision of the Stipendiary Magistrates if accommodation were provided at out-stations. There are many petty works of a useful kind on which the prisoners could be employed under the Magistrate's orders without any special supervising establishment.

The Agent-General and the Inspectors of the Immigration Department should, in our opinion, be empowered, concurrently with Magistrates, to dispose of complaints relating to breaches of the labour laws. An Inspector's sanction should be obtained before a complaint is laid before a Magistrate unless the offender is charged with desertion.

51. Other provisions of the Ordinance.—The provisions of Part VI of the Ordinance relating to indentures should be modified in accordance with recommendations already made as regards other colonies. An immigrant should be entitled to commute his indentures at any time on paying a sum decreasing steadily during each month of indenture. For the present, at any rate, commutation as of right might be limited to ten per cent. of the indentured population of each estate in a single year. In the case of female immigrants the sanction of the Agent-General of Immigration should be obtained. We recognise that this proposal will probably deprive employers of some of their best workers long before the indentures would expire in the ordinary course, but in our opinion the reasons in favour of the proposal outweigh this disadvantage.

It may be noted that the provisions relating to re-indenture in Fiji were repealed in 1912.

The Agent-General should be empowered to make transfers and inter-transfers of labourers, independently of the consent of either employer or labourer.

Under Section 70 a Magistrate is empowered to order the extension of the indentures of an immigrant convicted of unlawful absence or desertion. We

think that power of extending the period of indenture should be granted only to the Agent-General and, for reasons set forth earlier in this report, sparingly exercised. The Agent-General is best fitted to exercise discretion in this matter and his orders are more likely to be consistent with uniform principles than the orders of a number of Magistrates having more or less knowledge of the conditions under which immigrants live on each estate.

While immigrants avail themselves more freely of Section 6 of the Fiji Marriage Ordinance of 1912, than of similar provisions in other colonies, all marriages solemnised according to the Hindu and Mahomedan religions are not notified and registered. We recommend that in this colony also a certain number of Hindu priests and Musalman kazis be recognised as Registrars and that all marriages solemnised by these Registrars after due notice be regarded as valid provided that the parties were of marriageable age, that is fifteen years in the case of males and twelve in the case of females, and that no bar existed by reason of consanguinity or relationship or of either party having a wife or husband still living. The fee charged for notification or registration should be very small, possibly two shillings.

52. Facilities for (a) lodging complaints, (b) visiting friends and (c) performing religious ceremonies.—Labourers are subjected to no unreasonable restrictions in regard to any of these matters and the right of complaint is fully understood and acted upon. A reference to the annual reports will show that well-grounded complaints are redressed by either Magistrates or the Immigration Department. The celebration of either marriages or festivals is attended with no difficulties. As in all other colonies employers are either considerate or generous in assisting immigrants to fulfil religious or social obligations. Week ends and general holidays are spent by labourers in visiting friends, and on special occasions leave is given.

53. Relations of employers and labourers.—On the majority of estates the relations between labourers and their employers are satisfactory but on some they leave something to be desired. The employment of Indian labourers has been steadily extending with the result that each year brought labourers into contact with employers who had little or no knowledge of the language or ways of Indian labourers. Some employers familiar with the efficient workers of Australia and New Zealand failed to make due allowance for the failings of some of the Indian labourers or to give the latter as a body sufficient credit either for their patience and industry or for their responsiveness to kind treatment. Some employers also impose too much trust in or exercise too little control over their Indian headmen and set the latter a bad example in the matter of impatient roughness in word and act. Judging from our conversations with labourers under indenture and with 'free' Indians as well as with Indian labourers in other colonies who had worked formerly in Fiji, the Indian labourer of to-day is much better treated than his predecessors of about 10 or 15 years ago. There are now a considerable number of employers who have had long experience of Indian labourers and their example influences the conduct of their less experienced neighbours. There are also more opportunities of training the managers of the future under-men whose guidance is not the less valuable because their own views have undergone a steady process of enlargement. Though, as above stated, matters have improved very greatly in recent years there are still too many cases of assault proved against overseers and headmen. The officers of the Immigration Department have frequently assisted labourers appearing in Court either as complainants or accused persons, and the Courts have awarded severe punishments when labourers were treated not merely roughly but brutally. An isolated case of roughness will not result in the removal of an overseer or headman but an isolated case of brutality is not condoned. For the peccant employers the palliating circumstances may be recorded that they have been taught in a school which shows very little consideration for neglect or incompetence and the impatience which they manifest towards the Indian is exactly the same as they manifest to all others. While censuring the conduct of some employers it is pleasant to have to record that we met not a few others who treated their labourers considerately and kindly and had earned their respect and gratitude. In a colony with only one generation

of Indian settlers and with no settled tradition of sympathetic management the officers of the Immigration Department, assisted by the influence of experienced employers, will for some years have to insist on the patient and considerate treatment of labourers. Persistence in the present system of removing those who have shown manifest unfitness to exercise authority will assist all employers to unite firmness with self-control. We recognise as clearly as the most aggrieved employer that a few factious labourers may be a source of constant irritation but we think that he must learn voluntarily or under pressure to put up with a certain amount of behaviour which is literally provoking.

We have already recommended the general introduction of a system of rewarding industry and good conduct, a course which some employers have already adopted. We also think that on all but very small estates a regular orderly room system would bring employers into closer touch with their labourers and enable them to know not only about their grievances but their personal troubles.

In Appendix 41 are given details of prosecutions for breaches of the labour laws in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. It will be seen that the percentage of prosecutions to adult labourers was 11·5 in 1910, 9 in 1911, and 7·4 in 1912. On one estate with a high prosecution record in 1912 an overseer and two headmen were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for ill-treating labourers. A satisfactory feature in the returns is the example set by the responsible managers at the large factory centres, though they are by no means the only employers who exhibit self-reliant and temperate exercise of just authority. Inquiries made on estates with high percentages of prosecutions suggested that the employers were wanting in experience and judgment and were either badly served by the headmen or placed too little trust in them. As an instance, a whole gang of men were in one case prosecuted for unfinished work apparently under the belief that the labourers would be impressed by the act and would in future have more respect for the authority of the headman and of the employer. That employers generally have come to regard recourse to the Courts as a corrective and deterrent in extreme cases only is shown by the continuous decrease in the percentage of prosecutions. Labourers' complaints about prosecutions were much less frequent and much less acid in Fiji than in some of the colonies visited earlier.

We think that the relations of employers and immigrants might be improved if, in addition to the rewards above-mentioned, separate quarters with plots of land were provided for a few families, representing about one-sixth of the total number of labourers. We make this suggestion here and not in connection with the housing arrangements because it is not prompted by considerations of health or sanitation and because we do not think it reasonable to insist that such accommodation should invariably be provided. But the prospect of being promoted to a small separate house with a plot of land in the last half of their indentured service would be cheering to most married immigrants, and the relation between the occupants and their employers would take on some of the character of the relation of a landlord and tenant in good accord. Another reason is that though sanitation and health receive careful attention and wages are good the country is thinly populated and the labourers have less variety and distraction in many localities than they have in other colonies. Anything that would add not merely comfort but interest and variety to residence on estates would be beneficial. It will be remembered that this arrangement was made on the Government Farm in Surinam and appreciated by the labourers. We know that on some estates in Fiji employers are willing to give this a trial. The families to whom the plots are given should be selected by the employers and not by any one in subordinate authority.

54. Repatriation.—The general arrangements for repatriation are the same as in other British colonies, except that in Fiji the right to a free passage after ten years has not yet been modified. The tabular statements printed as Appendix 42 give details of the immigrants landed and repatriated since 1879 when Indian labourers were first introduced. The total number of persons landed was 51,454, and the number repatriated was 9,637. Of the latter a

substantial number, probably exceeding one-sixth of the whole, were children born in the colony. The number of persons who returned within ten years paying their own passages is not stated in the tables supplied to us. In each of the five years 1908 to 1912 the total number of adults and children who so returned were as shown in the margin,* the figures being abstracted from the annual reports.

1908	112
1909	128
1910	108
1911	163
1912	171

They form nearly one-fourth of the immigrants repatriated in those years. This high proportion of persons who prefer to return without waiting for a free passage is evidence of the good wages earned by labourers under indenture, but in our opinion also indicates that facilities for acquiring land under reasonable conditions as to tenure and rent have in the past been inadequate. We saw in the depôt at Calcutta some of these persons who, having spent all their savings within two years, were returning cheerfully and expectantly to Fiji. The statement showing the number repatriated incidentally throws some light on the fluctuations in the physical standard for recruitment, the number 'rejected' (that is repatriated forthwith) in 1910 and 1911 being unusually high. A comparison of the statements will show that nearly 3,700 persons, exclusive of those rejected, landed in 1900, 1901 and 1902. In 1910, 1911 and 1912, when the return passage of the above persons accrued, the total repatriated as entitled to free passages was 859, including children born in the colony. Reckoning the loss by death between 1900 and 1912 as one-fifth of the total number landed it will be seen that less than one in four of those alive and entitled to passages returned to India. If our proposals regarding the grant of land to Indians are adopted the proportion returning to India will be much smaller still. If settlement on land is facilitated and the educational arrangements now projected are carried into effect an assisted passage might with perfect equity be substituted for a free passage.

Since 1906 immigrants claiming free return passages must exercise the right within two years after the completion of ten years' residence. In the case of free passages the limitation of the exercise of the right to a comparatively restricted period is not unreasonable. The full passage money from Fiji is less than the cost of an assisted passage from Trinidad or Jamaica. Consequently, we do not think it necessary to recommend any change in this condition.

An immigrant must give notice in October of his intention to return to India in one of the steamers sailing usually in February, March or April. He is informed as soon as possible of the probable date of sailing and instructed to present himself in advance at the Immigration depôt for identification and disposal of business connected with remittance of money and custody of valuables. While these matters are being transacted immigrants are maintained free of cost at the depôt until they embark.

The whole arrangements connected with repatriation are efficiently organised and are understood by all intelligent Indians.

55. Staff of the Immigration Department—The work of the Immigration Department has during recent years been steadily increasing with the larger number of immigrants under indenture and the growth of the resident Indian population. The Agent-General is assisted by three Inspectors each residing in his own district, an Inspector residing at headquarters and supervising the Suva and Navua groups of estates and, since last year, a Travelling Inspector. There were at the time of our visit more than 200 estates employing indentured labourers and while most of these estates were situated on the three larger islands some were on smaller islands at a considerable distance from the main group. The staff of Inspectors is not excessive having regard to the conditions under which their work must be peformed. We found evidence of careful and conscientious work in the three islands visited and as regards the organisation and execution of the present work of the Inspectoral staff wish to suggest only one modification. An Inspector on visiting an estate now copies from the pay-sheets into his own register a complete nominal pay-roll, from which he supplies statistical information regarding earnings to the Agent-General. We think that responsible officers should be relieved of this laborious duty and that if detailed statements are required they should be prepared and submitted by em-

The long hours spent on this copying work would be much more profitably as well as more cheerfully devoted to disposing of complaints now tried by Magistrates and to assisting the Commissioner of Lands or other departmental officers in attending to the needs of Indian settlers. An Inspector's immediate concern with the pay-sheet of an estate visited is to ascertain if any individuals are not earning good wages and if so how this can be remedied. If necessary statistical information is supplied by the employer a few minutes will be sufficient to check its accuracy and the Inspector can then inquire into the general conditions under which the labourers live and work and listen to complaints or applications for assistance. As regards the form in which information regarding earnings is now compiled and published in all colonies a recommendation will be found later in this report.

While employers are entitled to credit for their temperate use of the penal provisions of the Ordinance in recent years the influence exercised by the Agent-General personally and through the Inspectoral staff both as regards the reduction of prosecutions and the repression of harshness or violence towards labourers deserves commendation.

The Agent-General's office staff includes three Indian clerks employed on three year agreements at annual salaries of £130 to £160. The pay of the Inspectors ranges from £250 to £290. The officers now serving have all been appointed within the last few years. If immigration at the present rate is maintained and a satisfactory standard of work is to be kept up we think that provision will have to be made for periodic increments in all cases. The pay of the Agent-General, £575 per annum, might well be enhanced considering the importance of his duties and the great increase in the amount of work in recent years.

The annual reports contain much valuable information regarding the condition of both indentured labourers and other Indians. Statistical information regarding cases under the Ordinance would be more valuable if offenders were classified as having been once, twice, or more than twice convicted. During visits to Indian settlements we realised that Inspectors did not merely collect statistics regarding the residents but kept themselves very well informed regarding the personal welfare of individuals.

Statistical information regarding cases would be more valuable if offenders were classified as having been once, twice, or more than twice convicted.

We recommend that if immigrants are indentured to serve under Government officers a quarterly return of prosecutions be submitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Agent-General of Immigration. The value of the good example set by most private employers is seriously depreciated if immigrants employed on Government work are freely prosecuted. In the case of a Government department the inauguration of a successful system of rewarding good work would be an object worthy of achievement, and a record of the result could not fail to enhance the interest and value of the annual report of the Agent-General of Immigration.

56. Free Indians.—The following table abstracted from the Census Report of 1911 will show the occupations followed by Indians other than indentured labourers:—

Occupations of Indians, other than Indentured Plantation labourers

—	Persons	Males.	Females.
TOTAL PERSONS ...	25,976	16,000	9,976
Agricultural—			
Proprietors of Land and Capitalists	80	59	21
Planters and Husbandmen	10,277	8,517	1,760
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL ...	10,357	8,576	1,781

—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Commercial—			
Boardinghouse keepers	6	6	...
Hawkers	16	14	2
Storekeepers	243	201	42
Other commercial occupations not distinguished ...	265	218	47
TOTAL COMMERCIAL ...	530	439	97
Industrial—			
Bakers and Confectioners	9	9	...
Barbers	18	18	...
Cabmen, Stablemen and Carters	34	34	...
Carpenters and Painters	11	11	...
Dairymen	16	16	...
Saddlers and Bootmakers	6	6	...
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	21	21	...
Tailors	12	10	2
Watermen and Launch-drivers	37	37	...
Other industrial workers not distinguished ...	1,732	928	804
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ...	1,896	1,090	806
Domestic—			
Cooks	88	86	2
Domestic servants, Nurses, and Laundrymen ...	261	228	33
Women, including girls of 10 years and upwards engaged in domestic duties.	3,497	...	3,497
TOTAL DOMESTIC ...	3,846	314	3,532
Sundry—			
Clerks and Interpreters	20	20	...
Lighthouse keepers	19	19	...
Police and Warders	49	49	...
Priests and Teachers	38	35	3
TOTAL SUNDRY ...	126	123	3
Occupations not stated	1,490	1,487	3
Unoccupied— Children under the age of 10 years returned as not employed.	7,731	3,971	3,760

We met one professional Indian who has recently engaged in practice as a barrister. As we have already stated we think it would be well if Indian licentiates of medicine or Sub-Assistant Surgeons could be employed in attending Indian settlers in Fiji.

The settlement of free Indians on land in Fiji has been retarded by the fact that most of the land is owned by the Fijians, who practise a very inferior form of cultivation in an insignificant portion of the cultivable land. The greater part of the land has been waste from time immemorial. To obtain a lease for even a short period much bargaining and the adoption of a circuitous procedure have hitherto been necessary. The Acting Commissioner of Lands was good enough to summarise the facts regarding land settlements in the following note:—

"1. The settlement of Indian Immigrants upon the land after expiry of their terms of indenture has been encouraged by the Government since the introduction of Indian labour to the Colony.

"2. Except for a few isolated leases, settlement by Indians might be said to have commenced about the year 1888, since which date applications have been received in steadily increasing numbers until the annual number of leases granted now amounts to 600 per annum.

"The bulk of the land taken up is owned by the natives of the Colony and applicants usually approach the owners of the land desired and arrange terms with them. They then inform the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, who fills in a form showing particulars of application and transmits it to the Native District Council for consideration. Approval of the application by the District Council is signified by the Buli (Chief of the District) signing the form, which is then transmitted by him back to the Magistrate who countersigns it, if he approves of it, and forwards the form with his recommendation to the Commissioner of Lands, who, in turn, transmits it with his recommendation, for consideration by the Governor-in-Executive Council. The date of approval by the Governor-in-Council is taken as the date of commencement of lease and the applicant is informed of the approval of the application. He is then at liberty to enter into occupation and is expected to make early arrangements for the survey of the land with some licensed surveyor in private practice, who charges fees which are regulated by the Government. Leases are drawn by the Lands Department after receipt and examination of plans of survey and transmitted to the Magistrate for execution by the lessee.

"4. No discrimination is made between Indians and Europeans in the method of application for land, both being on the same footing and follow the same course in accordance with the established rules, but in 1910 the Government by Executive Council's order decided that the maximum area to be allowed to Indian applicants should not as a rule be more than 5 acres of good agricultural land or 10 acres of grazing land, except under special circumstances. This rule was considered advisable as many Indians become lessees of more land than they could utilise by their own labour and disposed of the surplus area to sub-tenants at high rentals and almost invariably without proper survey or titles. Such sub-tenants could be turned off the land at any time, and for lack of proper titles had no redress against holders of the lease. Abuses were created difficult to remedy except by limiting the amount of land which might be held by one individual. Husband and wife are not usually allowed to hold two lots, but members of a family may obtain land in their own right provided they are old enough to work it themselves.

"5. Transfers of leased areas in whole or part are allowed in accordance with the Real Property Ordinance of 1876, but owing to the excessive sub-division of areas in many cases the Government in 1913 defined the limiting fractions into which areas might be divided by transfers. The limiting fractions are as follows, *viz.*:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ of areas 5 acres in extent or under;

$\frac{1}{3}$ of areas over 5 acres up to 10 acres;

$\frac{1}{5}$ of areas over 10 acres up to 20 acres;

$\frac{1}{10}$ of areas over 20 acres.

Any application for a transfer by a transferee who already holds 5 acres or more of agricultural land is considered by the Governor-in-Council before approval, the object being to prevent the accumulation of land by one individual for the purpose of sub-leasing.

"6. As before mentioned, applicants may, under special circumstances, obtain larger areas than 5 acres of agricultural land or 10 acres grazing land. Should it be shown that the applicant has the means whereby he may utilise the area applied for without sub-leasing, his application would be favourably considered.

"7. In August 1911, the Government decided to confine settlement by Indians as far as possible to certain of the more settled districts. It had been found that uncontrolled settlement by Indians tended to retard settlement in some respects by the fact that areas which were large enough to be taken up as estates were spoiled by small portions being taken up within the block by Indians. It was also considered undesirable to allow unrestricted settlement among natives in districts where, by reason of distance and absence of European Officers, it was not possible to exercise complete police supervision.

However, it was not intended that the rule should be applied arbitrarily, for should it be shown that Indian applicants for land in the closed districts were of good character or that good reason existed for the approval of the application as, for instance, the establishment of a store in a locality where a store would be a convenience to the community, it would be considered by the Governor-in-Council as a special case, and in most instances granted

"8. In order to facilitate Indian settlement and to reduce the expense to Indians of obtaining land the Government have from time to time obtained areas by purchase or lease from the native owners and have sub-divided the best portions into regular blocks of 2 to 5 acres each. A statement is attached showing information respecting each settlement.

"9. The method of obtaining land within these settlement areas is of the simplest. No formal lease is given (except in the case of Qeldradra block) but a "License to occupy." The applicant, bringing with him his certificate of Industrial Residence, makes personal application to the Officer in charge of the settlement who enters his name against the number of the allotment desired and takes six months rent in advance, giving him one copy of license, the duplicate copy being retained for reference. The license may be determined by *either party* at termination of period for which rent has been paid. Transfers are allowed on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

"10. On settlement blocks where the whole of the land is not suitable for sub-division into agricultural allotments, the balance of area forms a Common used for grazing purposes by tenants keeping stock. An agistment fee of Rs. 2-6-0 or Rs. 5 per head for cattle and Re. 1 per head for goats per annum is charged, the smaller amount being charged on the Koro No. 1 settlement.

"11. On Qeldradra settlement of 506 acres proper leases for 10 years are given for such parts as are applied for. The block was set apart for settlement this year as it was found that four leases were granted to applicants for what appeared to be native land but found by the surveyor to be part of Government freehold.

"12. On Namau Block in the Ba district there are eleven leases for periods of 15 years. These leases were granted prior to the purchase of the land by the Government in 1908.

"13. The soil on some of the older settlement areas, as 'Vatuwaqa' near Suva, has been impoverished by injudicious cultivation with the consequence that lots have been abandoned.

"14. The Signal Station settlement is occupied for the most part by Indians who have some occupation in Suva so that the land is leased for residential purposes and the exhaustion of the soil by long continued cultivation is not so much considered.

"15. Naeobi settlement, 1,066 acres, at Nadi is a new one, having been opened this year. Survey has just been completed and the Surveyor reports that the indications are that very shortly the whole of the 58 allotments will be occupied.

"16. The Stipendiary Magistrate, Macuata, reports that none of the allotments on Lolotua and Nacawa settlements are at present occupied. The probable reason is that the land is 35 miles from Labasa and in a district to which general settlement has not yet spread. Wainikoro block was not well taken up, at first, for the same reason, but as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, extended operations in the district the land became more desirable for occupation until at the present time there are only 8 vacant lots out of 137."

In Appendix 43 are given details of the Crown Land allotted to Indians under the system outlined in this note.

Recently, however, the needless difficulty and expense of the present procedure was recognised and at the time of our visit revised regulations dealing with the grant of lands awaited only the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State. The needs of Indian settlers were considered but existing customs regarding leases seem to have been given undue weight. The most important change is that negotiations for leases will be made solely through Government Officials and no land will be leased unless the native owners first hand it over

to Government. This is a very great improvement as negotiations were often tedious and costly, tenures were insecure and in some cases rents were unreasonably high. The presence of Indians has raised the rental value of land in Fiji very greatly. If only Fijian labour were available rents would necessarily be nominal. It is essential that the Indian whose labour creates the value of land should have facilities for obtaining holdings from the very great area of waste land available at rents which reflect the present economic value and are not merely the effect of a State-aided monopoly. To return to the proposed regulations, of which we were permitted to see the draft, it would seem that allotments in Government settlements for Indians are to be granted on a very unsatisfactory and insecure tenure. The license to occupy may be determined at any time on six months' notice being given and is not transferable without written permission. The license does not specifically authorise the removal of buildings erected by the licensee. We think that while the right of transfer might be restricted for ten years to prevent land speculation the tenure should be permanent and the rent liable to revision at intervals of not less than 25 years. As regards the native land the conditions are more reasonable, but might in our opinion be very advantageously modified. In the first place the land is unsurveyed and the applicant after he gets a lease must employ and pay a licensed Surveyor. He must in his application describe the unsurveyed land and have it valued by the local Magistrate, who will communicate with the Lands Commissioner, who will fix the rent and upset price or premium from which the cost of issue of the lease and of registration are to be deducted. These leases of native land are apparently put up for sale, whether one or more persons apply for the land, and the sale purchaser employs the Surveyor. It would obviously be much quicker and cheaper to have whole blocks officially surveyed, subdivided, and assessed, apart from the much greater accuracy of both surveying and mapping. The area of native land granted to the ordinary Indian applicant is limited to 5 acres of agricultural landor 10 acres of pasture land. As a result of our inquiries we think that 10 acres of agricultural land in rural areas should be regarded as a normal grant so that in years of moderate yield a settler's income may be not less than £40. Of course very near centres of regular employment smaller grants would be suitable, as the occupant would not depend for his livelihood solely on the produce of his land. The proposed rules contemplate the grant of larger areas in deserving cases, and we think it would be well to authorise each Inspector of Immigrants to allot a definite maximum area annually in this way. We do not question the equity of restricting the bulk of the grants to an area which will support a family, but there should be an opportunity for the occasional man of enterprise and capacity. The terms of leases will be for 5, 10 or 21 years, twenty-one year leases being renewable for one equal term at a revised rental. The leasehold should be perpetual subject to general revision at periods of not less than 25 years, and after the first ten years the lessee should have unrestricted right of transfer. There is far more land than can possibly be cultivated for very many years to come. It is estimated that one-tenth of the whole land has now been leased or sold. Under the circumstances a premium extracted from a settler who has no capital to spare seems to have no justification. In many localities roads are badly needed to open up tracts for settlement and unless construction and maintenance proved very costly the outlay might be largely covered by a charge on the rent or assessment of land in the district served. The Indians who had obtained leasehold land under the existing regulations complained of the high rents. We found that rents ranged from 5 shillings to one pound per acre, that leases were for short terms, and that Indians did not understand whether their titles were good or bad. There was also an objectionable amount of very costly and unnecessary litigation regarding titles. Holdings were usually of from 5 to 10 acres. Sometimes they were of only one acre near centres of employment. We met one Indian who had leased in all 446 acres and had shown considerable enterprise and skill in bringing the land under cultivation. Another had leased nearly 100 acres, mostly under sugar-cane, and was a skilful and prosperous cultivator. Apart from high rents and insecurity of tenure the Indian settlers complained of the multiplicity of petty taxes, *e.g.*, house-tax, dog-tax, and cattle-brand tax. We do not question the propriety of levying these taxes, but think that the rents which are created by Indian industry might fairly be

rendered liable to taxation in the interests of the population as a whole. The recipients of these rents have contributed practically nothing to the development of the colony which apparently needs only capital and Indian labour for the exploitation of its natural wealth. Capital will take care of its own interests. The Indian labourer's path to the occupancy of land on secure tenure at a reasonable rent needs to be shortened and rendered smoother, and the surplus wealth which he creates for others seems at least as fair an object of taxation as his slender income. We were neither authorised nor expected to inquire into the fiscal arrangements of the colony, but we had opportunities of studying its resources and learning a little about its needs, and we think that the future needs of the Indian immigrants will be inadequately met if the rental value of land escapes taxation. However, what we wish definitely to recommend is that emigration to Fiji should be conditional on the creation of facilities for the occupation of land by Indian settlers on conditions such as we propose. We also think that lessees under existing leases should be protected from the risk of having to pay extortionate premia for the renewal of their leases on general conditions identical with those under which new settlers receive grants. We have every reason to believe that both the local administration and those interested in the industrial and commercial development of the colony will cheerfully accept any conditions which are finally settled as reasonable. There is no desire to treat Indians unfairly though their needs have been only partially recognised. We also recommend that the Government of the Colony, as in Surinam, should make advances to cultivators who can give adequate security and take steps to organise co-operative credit societies. Some Indians deposit their savings with traders at little or no interest and others borrow from traders at high interest. The supervision of a loan system and of co-operative societies would doubtless necessitate the employment of a full time officer at any rate for several years until initial difficulties were overcome and the work had fallen into routine channels.

If facilities for acquiring land on permanent leases are provided and the officers of the Immigration Department co-operate in the work of settlement the main drawback to emigration to Fiji will be removed. When, in addition, the educational system has been organised the positions of Indians in Fiji will be such as to justify consideration of proposals for the substitution of assisted for free return passages.

The annual reports of the Agent General give full information regarding the condition of the Indian settlers and the property owned by them. That officer was good enough to have information collected as far as possible for 1913 and supplied to us as printed in Appendix 44 of this report. The details are unfortunately incomplete but the total value of land, buildings, stock, and implements was upwards of £400,000 or sixty lakhs of rupees. A thoroughly organised triennial valuation of this kind would supply useful matter for the annual reports on Immigration of this and other colonies.

In appendix 46 is given information regarding savings deposited and sums remitted to India and conveyed to India by repatriated immigrants. The rules relating to remittances are also appended.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is by far the largest employer of Indian labour, has recently in more than one locality made experiments in sub-dividing estates, formerly cultivated by the company, amongst Indian sugar-cane cultivators. The latter are assisted in most cases in the actual work of cultivation and obtain advances on their crops. The cane is taken over by the company and paid for according to quantity and quality. Some of the cultivators complained to us that they received six-pence per ton of cane less than the neighbouring European planters. We discussed the matter with officers of the company and were satisfied that the deduction was reasonable and equitable. The supervision, transport, and valuation of a large number of small consignments is obviously more costly than the purchase of thousands of tons of cane from a single supplier. One of the Inspectors of the Immigration Department extracted information from the books of one mill for our benefit. In 1913 the crops of sixty Indian growers were estimated as worth £5,000 at 18 shillings per ton of sugar-cane, the suppliers cultivating from one acre to 188 acres and averaging about 11 acres per head while the outturn varied from four tons per acre (a very low

figure) to 18 tons per acre. In 1912 the price paid was 13 shillings and two pence (nine rupees and fourteen annas) per ton. The production and prices above quoted are a fair sample of the return to Indian cane growers cultivating under expert supervision. On at least one estate owned by this company industrious indentured immigrants were allowed to commute their indentures at reduced rates on condition that they took up holdings as sugarcane cultivators. Another of its estates was about to be subdivided on a well considered system, the anticipated result being that apart from the produce of a plot planted mainly for domestic consumption the gross produce of a holding would be worth more than £80 and the net receipts of the occupant £43 yearly or about sixteen shillings and six pence weekly. This company is of course primarily concerned with the interests of its own shareholders and makes no other profession but it is capable of taking a far-sighted view of its own interests and of securing these by a fair recognition of the interests of others. While we have urged the claims of Indians to hold and cultivate land on their own account we recognise that a substantial percentage will prefer eventually to settle down near the scene of their first employment in a state of secure semi-independence. All Indian emigrants are by no means robust pioneers and it is very much to be hoped that this company's experiments will result in the transfer of considerable areas to cultivating tenants. Another company, the Vancouver Fiji Company, purchases cane on a large scale from Indian growers, the 1913 crop for delivery at a single mill being estimated at 38,000 tons.

The Government of the Colony has recently undertaken experiments in cotton growing by Indian cultivators, and if this crop is added or rather restored as a staple the prospects of settlers will be still more favourable than at present.

A small detail affecting the cost of living of the Indian population may be noticed. The import duty on rice is two pounds per ton and on 'dhall and gram' three pounds per ton, while on flour one pound per ton is now levied. The ascending scale of duty is in order of values but the progression seems to be very disproportionate. Of course the rice growers who are Indians benefit by the duty on imported rice, but the duty on 'dhall and gram' is very high. Possibly this is imposed to counterbalance the exemption of Indians from payment of indirect taxes on intoxicants which may not ordinarily be sold to them. We venture to doubt if the ordinary Indian taxpayer in Fiji really appreciates the opportunity of consuming supper-taxed food in order to provide fiscal consolation for his involuntary total abstinence. The rental values which he is creating might provide an alternative source of revenue. The Indian in Fiji has as in the other colonies the same general rights of citizenship as other residents. The provisions of the Immigration Ordinance which impose special liabilities or restrictions of an objectionable kind have been noticed in detail in other paragraphs.

At the time of our visit the total Indian population was in round figures 50,000, of whom 16,000 were under indenture.

57. Education.—Speaking generally the Indian community has derived very little benefit from the educational arrangements in Fiji. The primary schools are almost all State-aided schools managed by the Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Anglican Missions. At Suva, the capital of the colony, the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions have each a school primarily intended for Indians. The Methodist Mission has schools for Indians in each of three industrial centres, and one Indian school has been established at a fourth centre by the Anglican Mission. None of these special schools are under Government control. A branch of the Arya Samaj was granted a plot of land in 1908 for a place of worship in one locality and included in its aims the imparting of general instruction. A few Indians attend the ordinary primary schools but neither Fijians nor Indians generally wish to attend schools common to both communities. The association of races at the Marist (Roman Catholic) school at Suva has, however, been apparently successful. In some, possibly many localities Indians are employed privately to give elementary instruction to small groups of Indian children. In 1909 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question of education in Fiji and its report was submitted in 1910. The Agent General of Immigration, who was examined as a witness

before this Commission, strongly urged the necessity of providing elementary instruction for Indians either wholly or partly at Government expense. The Commission found that Indians were more unfavourably situated than any other section of the community and recommended that employers of indentured labour should be required to provide schools and equipment at centres of employment while Government should appoint and pay the teachers, and that in other localities public schools should gradually be established or grants-in-aid made to Missions and other persons establishing schools. The adoption of the Committee's recommendations as regards the general educational system involved legislation which still awaits the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But by an Ordinance of 1912 the Agent General of Immigration was empowered to require each employer to provide and equip such school buildings as may be necessary for the education of children between six and thirteen years of age indentured on his plantation. The Governor in Council was also empowered to make regulations providing for the compulsory attendance of children at schools established by Government in the vicinity of plantations. The actual application of the recently enacted provision imposing liabilities on employers may present difficulties other than that of finding and paying suitable teachers. On many estates children of a school-going age are very few, and it would be unreasonable to require a single employer to build a school for 4 or 5 children. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is the largest employer of indentured labour, is willing to build and equip a school for Indian children and provide a teachers' house at all milling centres provided the Government of the Colony supplies the teachers. All employers, however, cannot imitate this admirable example. What seems to be needed is power to levy from employers a small sum annually per Indian child of school-going age residing on a plantation within a distance of two miles from a school established wholly or partly for Indian children. A reasonably accurate approximation to the annual cost per child of building and equipping schools is easily ascertainable. But it is questionable if the whole cost of building and equipping schools for the instruction of the future Indian residents of the colony should fall on employers of indentured immigrants. While we do not suggest that any source of revenue be earmarked for this purpose we think that as the general revenues of the colony are now apparently unable to furnish all the funds required the provision of schools for Indian children should be secured by taxing the rents created by Indian labour. The Commission recommended that the schools should teach Urdu or Hindi with English as a 'foreign' language. There is a very marked contrast between this view and the practice of other colonies. Provision has been made in the 1914 estimates for the salaries of five teachers to be brought from India and for the erection and equipment of five school buildings. It is intended that the children shall first learn Urdu or Hindi and then English from these masters, and as the majority of the children must remain in the colony it is essential that English should be taught. The supervision and testing of the Urdu or Hindi teaching may temporarily present some difficulty. Before the Commission fears were expressed that if English were taught generally the pupils would all be unfitted for industrial pursuits. English may, but need not, be taught so as to produce that result. If every Indian child is taught English the great majority will earn their livelihood in just the same way as if they did not learn English while a few who combine character with exceptional intelligence will have wider opportunities. We gathered that on the part of the Fiji Government as well as of employers the defects of the educational system as regards the Indian community were recognised and deplored but that the main difficulty was that educational needs had grown much more rapidly than the revenues of the colony. We have suggested the only method known to us of overcoming this difficulty but provided the object in view is attained the choice of methods need not concern anyone outside the colony. In the Commission's report it was suggested that the proceeds of a special tax on land should be earmarked for supporting native (*i.e.*, Fijian) schools in the province in which the taxation is levied. We do not feel justified in recommending that funds should be earmarked but if anyone has a special claim to benefit by such taxation it is the community whose industry renders the taxation possible.

APPENDIX 35.

RETURN SHOWING THE INDENTURED AND UNINDENTURED IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF PLANTATIONS AND DISTANCES FROM EACH PLANTATION OF THE HOSPITALS TO WHICH IMMIGRANTS ARE SENT FOR TREATMENT (UNDER SECTION 140 OF ORDINANCE I OF 1891).

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public hospital	Distance.
BA.							Miles.		
Barawai	637	105	...	...	P'Hosp.	...	..	...	...
Vunisamaloa	81	17	...	...	...	Barawai.	2½	...	...
Navatu	63	8	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Koronubu A.	112	17	9	..	...	"	3	...	...
Koronubu B.	110	13	3	1	...	"	3	...	...
Veisaru	141	20	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Navoli	126	22	...	...	...	"	1½	...	...
Varoko	142	25	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Tavua	147	28	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	..	...
The Gap, Tagitagi ...	71	15	...	...	...	do. Tavua	...	...	...
Mataniqara	88	9	...	...	...	Barawai.	2	...	...
Yalalevu	97	19	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Benai	60	10	...	..	...	"	2	...	...
Korowabuta	52	10	...	...	...	"	3	...	...
Nabutolu	5[illegible]	4	...	...	...	"	3	...	...
Nasausau	28	7	.	...	...	"	1	...	...
Naikubukubu	27	10	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Natawarau	99	30	...	...	...	"	9	...	...
Tadravale	59	9	...	...	...	Tavua.	1	...	...
Nabnna	51	11	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Ba-Lautoka Tramline ...	39	4	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Vagia	74	5	...	...	...	Barawai.	3	...	...
Etotoko	60	6	...	..	...	"	1½	...	...
Yaladro	50	5	...	...	...	Tavua.	1	...	...
Balata	59	13	...	...	...	"	½	...	...
LAUTOKA AND NADI.									
Lautoka	575	130	137	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Lovu	155	22	3	...	...	Lautoka.	2	...	...
Drasa	136	16	4	...	...	"	6	...	...
Vitigo	138	30	4	...	...	"	4	...	...
Saweni	129	22	...	...	...	"	6	...	...
Esivo	131	20	...	...	...	"	10	...	...
Tavilavila	51	5	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Lautoka Exp. Farm ...	14	5	...	...	...	"	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public hospital.	Distance.
LAUTOKA AND NADI—*contd.*							Miles.		
Navo	67	13	...	...	...	Nadi ..	7	...	...
Natova ...	186	18	..	...	...	"	6½	...	...
Navakai	44	6	...	...	...	"	½	...	...
Enamame	58	1	.	...	...	"	½	...	...
Wasina	57	6	...	...	...	"	3½	...	...
Solovi	56	4	...	...	...	"	3½	...	...
Navo	69	17	.	...	...	"	7½	...	...
Qelelon	60	9	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Tunalia	95	27	...	...	...	"	10	...	...
Votu Levu	80	21	...	...	...	"	4½	...	...
Wagadra	70	15	11	...	...	"	2½	...	...
Sikitura	56	15	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Miegunyah	77	15	..	...	...	"	4	...	...
Malolo	90	25	...	...	...	"	8½	...	...
Lavuso	48	8	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Togo	33	7	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Naikorokoro	50	8	...	...	...	"	6½	...	...
Waloko	33	3	3	...	...	"	4½	...	...
MACUATATA.									
Labasa	451	75	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Mataniwai	48	3	...	...	...	Nagigi ...	3	...	...
Navua Levu	26	2	...	...	...	Wainikoro	1	...	...
Wailevu	49	8	...	...	...	Labasa...	2	...	...
Tuatua	50	14	...	...	...	" ...	3	...	...
Batanikama	79	12	...	...	...	" ...	1	...	...
Nagigi	58	5	4	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Tamiel	42	3	1	...	...	Nagigi'...	2	...	...
Wainikoro	76	7	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Daku	69	10	...	...	...	Wainikor.	1	...	...
Laga Laga	70	13	...	...	...	" ...	1	...	...
Nubu	28	8	...	...	...	" ...	2	...	...
Na Leba	89	9	25	...	...	Nagigi ...	1	...	...
Coquelon	106	14	7	...	...	" ...	2	...	...
Na Tabucola	84	9	...	...	...	Labasa ..	3	...	...
Vuo	85	18	...	...	...	" ...	4	...	...
Vunivutu	71	6	...	...	...	Wainikoro	6	...	...
Korowiri	84	14	...	...	...	Labasa ...	2	...	...
Korolomu	16	2	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospital.	Distance.
CAKAUDROVE.									Miles.
Vuna	98	18	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	3
Mt. Veron	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi	59	11	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	8
Devo	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	2
Vatu Ula	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	8
Wainiqere	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	4
Mua	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	2
Qacavula	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	8
Ardmore	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	" ...	5
Nagasau	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	6
Nabuono	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sclialevu	79	9	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	...
Nakawadawadawa ...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	" ...	5
Vunilage	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	15
Delaweni	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	1
Udu	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	20
Nabou...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	5
Waikava	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	9
Tuvamila	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	8
Vunivasa	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ..	9
Matci	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	" ...	7
Waitavala	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
NAVUA									
Tamanua	596	133	49	24	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Lobau	251	30	1	...	...	Tamanua	6	...	...
Ruku-i-navua	177	22	1	...	...	" ...	3	...	...
Raiwaqa	51	20	...	...	...	" ...	3	...	...
Togaleka	156	28	7	4	...	" ...	2	...	...
Batinikia	65	7	6	2	...	" ...	3	...	...
Waidoi	114	14	...	...	...	...	...	Suva...	15
Yarawa	46	13	...	...	...	Qarauiqio	...	...	...
Qaraniqio	98	4	3	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Taunovo	53	8	...	...	...	Qaraniqio	...	...	...
Naloa	35	5	...	...	...	" ...	...	...	...
Vakabalea	4	...	...	...	...	Tamuanua	4	...	...
Toko Toko	3	...	...	...	...	" ...	1	...	...
Naboro	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suva...	5

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospitals.	Distance.
SUVA.									
Lami	59	17	5	...	...	...	...	Suva ..	3 miles.
Works Department ...	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	1 mile.
Cemetery	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	½ „
Nasinu	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	8 miles.
Samabula	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	4 „
Nasinu Exp. Station ...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	5 „
Tamavua	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	2 „
Veisari	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	2 „
Naivoca	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	4 „
CAKAUDROVE.									
Yalalo	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	Waiyevo	16 „
Nukudamu	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	9 „
LAU.									
Mago	63	17	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Cicia	34	2	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Naitaba	22	6	1	...	...	...	...	Loma Loma.	20 miles.
Lomaji	7		...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	30 „
Na Bavatu	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	16 „
Muni	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	12 „
Wainiyabia	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	...
NADROGA.									
Nadovi	121	20	13	1	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Veivadravadra	152	24	...	...	...	Cuva ...	7 miles...	...	...
Lomawai	136	12	4	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Naqaqa	61	12	...	...	...	Lomawai	8 miles ..	...	...
Savu Savu	63	13	...	...	...	„	6 „ ...	...	...
Wareba	87	23	...	...	...	...	ie	...	...
Idiri	90	9	...	...	...	„	4 miles ..	...	...
Waica	13	1	...	...	...	„	...	...	...
Maloqereqere	19	6	...	...	...	Cuva ...	4 miles ..	...	...
Sana Sana	50	8	...	...	...	Kanana'-sau.	6 „ ...	...	...
Yalavu	133	11	...	...	...	„	2 „ ...	...	...
Olosara	50	9	17	...	...	Cuva ...	9 „ ...	...	...
Uciwai	54	14	...	...	...	Navakai	8 „ ...	...	...
Samu Samu	64	6	2	...	...	Kava'sau	2 „ ...	...	...
Qere Qere	2	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment				
	Indentured.		Free						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospital.	Distance.
NADROGA—contd.									
Basikula	8	...	...	...	...	Kava'sau	2 miles...	...	...
Kavanagasau	180	27	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
BUA.									
Wainunu	85	18	3	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Korovatu	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bua ...	16 miles.
RA.									
Penang	396	94	25	...	1 „	...	...	...	...
Caboni	38	8	...	...	...	Penang ..	8 miles...	...	...
Ellington	15	10	...	...	...	„ ...	6 „ ...	...	...
Veileka	7	4	...	...	...	„ ...	2 „ ...	...	..
LOMAIVITI.									
Mokogai	33	8	...	...	1 P Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Levuka Hospital	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Onivero	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
REWA.									
Nausori	187	16	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	
Korociricini	70	14	...	...	...	Nausori.	2 miles...	..	...
Vuemaca	68	5	...	...	...	do.	3 „	...	...
Naitasiri	105	22	...	...	...	do.	10 „	...	...
Manaiweni	96	23	...	...	..	Bau Levu	2 „	...	...
Bau Levu	101	6	9	..	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Koronivia	68	17	...	...	1 do.	...	...	...	...
Viti	79	12	..	...	...	Bau Levu	1½ miles...	...	...
Ulnicalia	62	16	...	...	...	Nausori ..	5 „	...	...
Verata	21	2	..	...	..	„ ..	3 „	..	...
Nakadi	15	4	...	...	...	„ ...	4 „	...	...
Navuso	81	6	...	...	...	„ ...	3½ „	..	...
Navutoka	81	23	...	...	...	„ ...	2 „	.	...
Kacalia	38	8	...	...	...	„ ..	1½ „	...	...
Viria	92	9	...	...	...	„ ..	20 „	...	...
Nukumotu	19	...	...	...	...	„ ...	1 „	...	...
Davuilevu	35	4	...	...	...	Koronivia	½ mile ..	...	...
Vunivutu	23	6	...	...	...	Nausori...	3 miles ..	...	...
Burecagi	30	2	...	...	...	Koronivia	1 mile ..	..	...
Nukuvoca	27	4	...	...	...	„ ...	1 ...	..	...
Naiargovou	99	15	..	...	...	Nausori ..	4 miles .	...	...
Neuma	35	13	...	...	...	„ ...	4 „	...	...
Nanarawalu	14	5	...	...	...	„ ...	5 „	..	...

APPENDIX 35—*concld.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospitals.	Distance.
REWA—contd.									
Wainilumu	11	1	...	...	...	Bau Levu	1½ miles	...	...
Lakena	68	15	...	...	...	Nausori...	1 mile...	...	...
Lau Lau	10	1	...	...	...	„ ...	6 miles	...	...
Manoca	55	2	...	...	...	„ ...	2 „	...	...
Naitalasese	84	23	1	...	...	„ ..	4 „	...	...
Waila	27	5	...	...	...	„ ...	1 mile...	...	...
Nasolai	62	8	...	...	...	„ ...	4 miles	...	...
Voikau	29	2	...	...	...	„ ...	5 „	...	...
Drekenikelo	3	1	...	...	...	„ ...	3 „	...	...
Waisavu	22	4	...	...	...	Bau Levu	8 „	...	...
Wainiuraura	20	...	...	...	...	„ ...	9 „	...	...
Ravi Ravi	29	2	...	...	...	„ ...	10 „	...	...
Rewa Road	20	1	...	...	...	Nausori...	3 „	...	...
Nabalawa	30	...	...	..	...	Bau Levu	8 „	...	...
Waitakala	16	...	...	...	...	„ ...	10 „	...	...
Waisa	12	1	...	..	...	„ ...	9 „	...	...
Naisogo	10	1	...	...	...	„ ...	5 „	...	...

APPENDIX 36.

Plantation Hospitals.

18[illegible]D

APPENDIX 36.

Plantation Hospitals.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND CAUSES FOR ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.

—	Ba.		Bua.		Labasa.		Lautoka.		Nadi.		Navua.		Nadroga.		Ra.		Rewa.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIVE DISEASES.																				
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	39	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Dengue fever	...	...	...	...	94	...	46	...	95	...	83	...	1	...	2	...	336	...	657	...
Influenza	3	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	1	...	36	...	...	...	93	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
Febricula	207	...	164	...	136	...	21	...	...	...	123	...	126	...	206	...	...	..	983	...
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	6	...	9	2
Dysentery	104	3	...	...	131	4	34	6	40	1	184	23	20	1	43	...	128	9	684	47
Dysenteric Alberitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3
Tubercle	8	5	5	1	5	4	9	7	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	31	14	66	35
Frambœsia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	16	...
Lebrosy	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	1
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	21	...	13	...	1	...	41	...	14	...	2	...	51	...	143	...
Syphilis, secondary	29	...	...	...	53	...	27	...	10	...	2	1	34	..	17	...	...	...	172	1
Syphilis, inherited	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	2
Gonorrhœa	284	...	...	...	124	...	43	...	51	...	20	...	153	...	24	...	74	...	773	...
Acute rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	49	...	28	...	69	...	25	...	11	...	15	...	59	...	25	...	148	...	429	...
Head stroe	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Beriberi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
INTOXICATION.																							
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	4
GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.																							
Anæmia	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	1	1	31	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

APPENDIX 36—*contd.*

	Ba.		Bua.		Labasa.		Lautoka.		Nadi.		Navua.		Nadroga.		Ra.		Rewa.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases	Deaths.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MORBID CONDITIONS.																				
New growth, non-malignant	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
New growth, malignant	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Debility	24	5	...	...	28	2	3	...	13	...	19	1	39	4	12	3	81	4	219	19
Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11	...
LOCAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	12	1	6	...	10	1	4	...	1	...	12	1	2	...	28	2	8	...	83	
Eye	99	...	19	...	296	...	97	...	12	...	39	...	54	...	37	...	36	...	719	...
Ear	10	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	11	...	51	1
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory system	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	6	2	16	7
Respiratory system	101	9	30	...	77	4	36	3	31	2	36	6	58	2	32	...	104	4	505	30

Digestive system	172	5	77	1	303	6	172	16	98	1	228	9	138	3	121	2	254	7	1,563	50
Lymphatic system	63	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	..	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	85	2
Urinary system	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	4
Generative system (male)	56	...	...	...	40	..	1	...	58	...	22	...	37	...	4	...	15	...	233	...
Generative system (female) ...	46	..	...	...	38	3	10	...	21	...	25	1	43	1	11	...	10	1	204	6
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	10	...	7	...	2	...	15	...	4	...	43	1
Connective tissue	186	1	15	...	100	1	47	...	64	...	17	...	81	...	15	...	232	...	757	2
Skin	252	..	73	...	406	...	174	...	84	2	79	...	134	...	15	...	73	...	1,290	2
INJURIES, GENERAL.																				
Injuries, general	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	..	16	...	1	1	...	...	29	2
Local	290	3	25	...	350	2	130	2	111	...	171	...	167	...	75	...	133	.	1,452	7
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	3
Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	...	100	3	51	...	...	...	..	...	190	4
Guinea worm	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Ankylostomiasis	...	.	...	...	95	5	153	2	32	1	...	...	...	.	2	..	369	3	651	11
Filariasis	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	97	...
Ascaides	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	11	...
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	32	...
Parturition	5	...	...	...	12	1	10	...	5	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	20	...	70	2
Observations	71	...	4	...	23	...	...	...	60	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	215	...
Meningitis	15	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	15	...
Total ...	2,119	35	446	2	2,617	40	1,116	44	912	9	1,331	52	1,300	18	744	13	2,217	49	12,798	262

APPENDIX 37 (*a*).

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
	Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Viti	10·89	7·41	11·91	8·34	10 27	6·50	11·42	7 91	10·43	6·33	11·39	7·57	11·19	7 54	12 43	7 87	10 36	6·69	11·38	8 18
Baulevu	9·94	4·89	11·11	6 65	9·34	5·89	10 84	7 2	9 21	5 89	10 98	7 33	9·25	6 30	10 70	7·53	9 65	6 64	10 85	8·17
Naitasiri	11·53	7·96	12·52	9·45	12·48	8·19	13 71	9·65	11·65	8·06	12 77	9·30	11·09	8 76	12·13	10·02	12 09	9 67	13·15	10 86
Ulunicalia	11·06	6·84	11·54	8·17	9·55	6·26	10 79	7 77	9·38	6·06	10·12	7·48	12 85	7 32	14 82	7·99	11·38	5 52	12 93	9 56
Nakadi and Tole	9·32	5·82	11·03	6 35	9·70	6 33	11·18	6·97	9 58	5·10	11·11	6 59	13·45	8 22	14 21	9 26	11·49	6·79	12·03	7·79
Verata	10·34	5·79	11·10	7·40	10·92	7·06	11·96	7·92	9·97	5·68	11·25	8 30	9·68	6 96	10 75	8·15	11 76	8·22	12·42	8 69
Drekenikelo	10·83	7·46	12·21	8·28	9·74	5·27	11·56	7·08	10·60	6 29	12 00	8 19	15·47	6 71	16 04	11·32	..	...	...	...
Nāvuso	10·15	7·33	11 25	8·06	9·84	6·02	11 24	7·10	9 59	6 27	10 64	7 58	9·85	8 47	10 86	10·07	14 25	6·07	16 23	7·47
Navutoka	11·64	6·89	12·21	8 01	9 25	6·92	10·27	8·15	11 28	6·99	12·34	8·12	14·48	7·91	15·51	11 41	11 33	6·26	11·86	8 18
Na Calia	11·28	6·36	12 91	8 50	10·95	5 99	12·36	8·40	11 51	5 72	12·18	6·78	12·17	6 07	12 80	8·29	12 09	6 17	12·68	9 99
Davuilevu	10·80	5·00	12·55	7·00	11·86	6 23	13·44	8 06	11 70	5 87	12 93	7 79	11·42	7·32	12·36	8 86	12 22	6·86	12 89	8 11
Burecagi	11·89	8·60	12 54	9 54	11·74	6·76	12 84	9 69	11·39	5·62	12 53	9 07	11·74	7·78	12·49	9 60	12·14	3 63	13·06	5·91
Koronivia	10·58	6·99	11·26	8·48	11·06	7·48	12 24	8 85	10 75	7·17	12 05	8·38	11·94	6·50	12 74	7·82	10 98	6 36	11·45	7·72
Nukuvoca	10·97	8·41	12·56	9·06	11 70	8·91	12·44	9·57	10 78	6·70	12·04	8 54	11·28	8 30	12·06	8 60	12·05	7·50	12·62	8·29

REWA	Nukumotu	11·92	8·17	12·23	9·25	10·98	6·05	11·78	9·65	10·66	6·94	11·86	9·13	9·91	5·89	11·59	7·83	9·89	6·73	11·19	8·32
	Vucimaca	12·17	6·97	13·01	8·98	12·65	6·24	13·42	8·41	12·28	6·74	13·09	8·36	11·12	6·59	12·03	8·48	11·51	6·45	12·22	6·99
	Naisogovou	9·95	7·60	11·29	8·88	8·80	5·85	10·54	7·12	9·14	6·13	10·81	7·23	10·79	7·06	11·97	8·13	10·68	5·79	11·86	8·01
	Nausori	12·11	5·92	13·39	7·63	14·28	5·16	15·58	8·08	15·32	...	16·27	...	17·04	...	18·12	...	15·58	6·19	16·48	7·65
	Viria	10·76	5·42	11·66	7·68	10·95	6·41	11·68	8·27	10·51	5·41	11·54	7·91	11·97	6·29	12·85	8·75	11·86	7·04	12·64	8·76
	Muanaweni	11·91	8·58	12·64	10·11	11·97	8·59	12·68	9·80	10·78	8·41	11·67	10·04	13·15	10·01	13·38	10·88	12·47	8·41	13·27	11·02
	Korociriciri	12·11	5·92	13·39	7·63	11·67	6·49	12·46	8·60	10·48	6·72	11·96	8·09	10·71	5·42	12·11	7·47	11·92	6·89	12·09	8·95
	Manoca	...	...	...	...	10·74	6·71	12·11	8·27	9·90	6·30	11·92	8·29	11·96	6·22	13·42	7·61	11·99	6·60	12·89	7·72
	Lakena	...	...	...	...	10·04	6·23	11·91	7·82	9·39	5·02	11·01	7·04	11·64	5·13	13·79	6·78	10·63	5·95	11·88	6·90
	Nagarwalu	...	...	...	...	12·25	6·27	12·72	8·01	12·71	7·62	13·35	9·17	13·04	9·37	13·59	9·40	12·00	7·72	13·58	8·96
	Vunivutu	...	...	...	...	11·64	7·84	12·24	8·42	10·93	5·08	12·[illegible]7	6·53	12·94	6·76	13·99	8·23	11·52	8·14	13·26	9·05
	Neuma	...	...	...	...	10·50	7·53	11·62	8·58	10·73	5·66	12·10	7·82	11·61	5·56	12·36	7·92	12·35	10·03	13·63	13·20
	Naitalasese	...	...	...	...	10·19	5·30	11·53	6·88	11·78	6·24	12·55	7·52	13·74	5·44	14·53	8·03	15·38	6·49	16·38	8·69
	Nasogo	...	...	...	...	11·00	8·98	11·75	9·19	13·19	...	13·82	...	9·85	8·55	10·95	9·04	12·55	6·19	12·83	8·71
	Lau Lau	...	...	...	...	9·35	7·42	10·56	8·53	9·00	6·66	10·41	7·68	10·41	6·83	11·13	7·94	13·01	9·81	13·53	10·50
	Nailega	...	...	...	...	11·77	8·40	12·30	8·78	12·13	8·38	12·64	8·97	12·04	7·58	12·23	8·42	11·35	5·29	11·74	8·13
	Wainilumu	...	...	...	...	9·50	6·55	10·32	7·92	10·57	6·26	11·12	7·28	9·60	4·20	10·90	5·73	10·91	6·39	11·52	7·92
	Naselai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·[illegible]8	7·29	12·06	8·91	11·90	5·77	13·07	7·07	12·90	6·87	13·61	8·17
	Waila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	7·93	11·82	8·14	9·99	7·69	11·20	8·10	9·11	7·89	10·18	8·33
	Veikau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·77	5·54	9·53	5·82	10·34	6·02	11·32	7·50
	Wainiurama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·36	6·89	9·54	7·68	10·44	8·29	11·30	9·03
	Rewa Road Board... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·18	6·11	12·07	8·00
	Waitakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·29	7·48	11·72	9·11

APPENDIX 37 (*a*)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
REWA—*contd.*	Nabalawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·46	7·75	11·84	8·32
	Waisavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·35	5·29	11·74	8·13
	Ravi Ravi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	7·65	11·16	8·35
	Vuni Cibi Cibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·55	...	19·62	...
NAVUA.	Tamunua	10·41	5·64	12·31	7·87	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	11·19	4·68	12·73	6·70	11·17	4·90	12·48	6·47	12·13	7·43	13·34	9·28
	Lobau	10·41	5·64	12·31	7·87	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	8·49	5·24	10·92	7·37	9·41	6·22	10·70	7·49	10·48	7·08	11·27	7·91
	Togaleka	...	...	...	...	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	11·19	4·68	12·73	6·70	10·99	5·22	12·89	6·43	10·27	5·33	11·97	6·91
	Raiwaga	11·12	6·95	12·60	8·95	10·40	5·37	12·23	8·17	10·17	6·68	11·56	7·97	10·55	6·22	11·87	7·57	11·08	6·33	12·49	8·03
	Batinikia	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·69	4·83	11·81	6·62	11·40	6·31	12·25	7·72
	Ruku-i-Navua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·58	6·09	11·22	7·97	9·67	6·84	10·92	8·49	10·31	6·92	11·33	7·81
	Yarawa	...	...	...	..	10·15	6·92	11·12	8·20	...	...	..	...	10·94	6·14	11·97	8·55	10·28	6·58	10·49	7·65
	Taunovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·67	7·62	12·30	9·00
	Qaraniqio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11·87	7·60	12·48	8·75	11·36	7·35	11·90	8·22
	Waidoi	10·50	7·30	11·81	9·30	10·46	7·38	12·17	8·85	...	...	...	...	12·47	9·41	12·76	10·59	11·31	5·89	12·13	7·81
	Nalva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	6·47	11·81	7·71

NAMUD	Naboro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54	8·82	11·97	9·58
	Valubalea	7·97	...	11·41	...	10·04	7·45	11·50	8·32	10·71	2·51	11·39	6·54	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
SUVA.	Nasinu Expl. Stn. ...	10·25	...	11·94	...	11·52	8·43	12·17	8·92	11·89	6·40	12·60	9·07	11·70	7·02	12·22	9·68	12·40	7·58	12·60	9·07
	Samabula	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·71	...	12·22	...	...	...	...	...	12·61	8·63	12·61	8·63
	Central Road Board ...	...	...	...	...	11·22	8·54	11·79	8·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·55	6·04	12·03	8·63
	Tamavua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·40	10·96	15·51	10·96
	Lami	9·68	6·79	14·63	8·59	10·80	6·70	12·22	7·78	11·45	7·46	12·10	8·42	11·87	7·80	12·58	8·90	11·12	7·81	12·26	9·04
	Nasinu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10·80	..	11·91	...	10·45	...	12·66	...
	Naivoca	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·44	...	12·03	...
BA.	All Estates, C. S. R. Co. ...	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·84	6·55	13·26	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matauiqara	10·98	6·62	12·17	8·46	12·02	5·94	13·32	7·76	12·40	5·94	13·75	7·60	13·37	6·65	15·61	7·82	12·02	6·63	13·93	8·48
	Yalalevu	11·72	6·21	12·94	7·87	10·12	5·82	13·12	8·50	12·28	6·52	13·21	8·67	14·45	8·44	15·57	10·98	12·13	7·57	13·11	9·69
	Bensi	11·40	7·16	12·62	7·80	11·85	6·13	12·14	7·97	12·24	6·24	13·56	7·70	12·04	5·91	13·81	7·68	12·80	6·41	14·00	7·60
	Korowabuta	12·38	7·34	12·30	8·73	12·48	6·63	12·87	8·38	12·60	7·12	13·34	8·57	13·65	7·36	14·59	8·99	12·18	7·47	13·82	8·71
	Nabutolu	13·10	6·64	14·06	7·43	12·94	6·10	13·50	8·02	11·65	6·13	12·79	7·34	12·55	6·22	13·48	7·53	11·73	7·08	13·05	8·15
	Naikubukubu	11·00	8·38	13·03	9·00	9·92	7·33	11·88	8·04	11·69	6·69	12·76	8·31	12·77	9·12	13·32	10·21	12·60	6·09	13·99	9·90
	Nasausau	12·09	8·20	13·30	8·73	12·90	6·32	13·52	8·47	11·74	7·76	12·23	8·29	13·94	3·85	14·55	8·75	12·71	6·46	13·27	8·24
	Na Tawarau	10·99	7·18	12·30	7·97	10·63	6·04	12·07	7·28	12·19	5·99	13·31	8·19	12·61	5·62	13·64	8·20	12·36	6·38	13·01	8·55
	Veisaru	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	10·65	5·93	12·60	8·47	10·99	6·01	12·18	7·95	12·07	6·36	14·18	8·06	11·60	6·81	13·19	8·07
	Navoli	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·70	6·22	13·69	8·52	11·40	6·17	13·61	8·13	11·32	6·63	12·21	7·73	11·47	6·33	12·80	7·99
	Navatu	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	12·47	6·26	13·59	7·78	11·87	6·39	13·22	7·74	12·21	7·59	14·19	8·32	10·77	6·53	12·96	8·27
	Varoko	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·15	6·56	12·89	8·26	11·76	6·64	12·96	7·84	12·18	7·48	13·07	8·63	12·12	7·28	13·03	8·91

APPENDIX 37 (a)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BA.	Vaqia	12·10	6·36	13 61	8·18	11 84	6·55	13·26	8·75	12·62	6 90	13 00	7·80	12·49	7 00	13 24	8·30	13·18	6·84	13 28	7·61
	Vunisamaloa	12·10	6 36	13·61	8 18	11·20	13 26	5 32	8·35	11·76	6 39	13 34	8·34	13·02	5 34	13 54	6 93	12·86	6·07	13 64	8·00
	Koronubu A.	12·10	6 36	13·61	8·18	11·10	6 61	12·58	9·89	11·07	5 19	13 21	7·00	13·00	6·67	14·19	7 68	11·52	6·22	12·68	7·88
	„ B.	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11 10	6·61	12·58	9 89	11 09	6·32	13·21	8·08	12·03	6·28	13 12	8·01	12·18	5 44	13 81	7·40
	Etotoko	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·47	6·11	12 69	7·10	10 81	6 84	12 28	7·42
	Rarawai	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	13 09	6·67	15·31	8·95	13 11	6·81	14 68	7·95	13 56	7 60	14 66	9·81	13·61	7·12	14·51	8·89
	Nabuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·78	6·51	14 41	8 41	12 54	7·05	13 28	8·54
	Tadravale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·26	6·98	15·39	8 64	12·72	6·63	13·68	8·00
	Yaladro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 24	6·63	14·47	9·47	12·51	7·36	13 97	8·12
	Balata	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 04	7·19	15·33	10·27	11·72	7·78	14·20	9·25
	Tavua South	12·10	6 36	13·61	8·18	12·77	6 57	13·80	8·36	12·19	6 67	13 59	8·23	14·52	8·64	15·84	9·73	12·58	6·34	14·05	7·44
	Tagi Tagi	12·10	6 36	13 61	8·18	11·11	6·74	11 97	8 84	11·51	7·40	12·44	8·89	13·11	6·74	13·85	9·02	...	...	...	...
	Ba Tavua Tramline ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 00	7·11	13·81	8·74
	Ba Lautoka „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·19	7·67	13·25	8·89
	All Estates, C. S. R. Co. ...	12·32	5 17	14 37	8 00	13 12	5 15	14 78	8 25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wagadra	11·82	6·44	13·86	8 70	13 20	7 63	14·78	9·23	13 05	7·29	14 22	9·29	13 89	7·70	15·00	9·28	12·67	6·32	13·57	9·00
	Votua Levu	11·42	7·93	13 20	8 73	11 79	6·92	12·70	8 53	12·67	5·87	13·53	7·73	13·24	6·58	14·06	8·24	13 08	7·88	13·70	9·00
	Miegunyah	12·32	6·22	13·01	7·74	12 62	6·84	13·20	7 88	11·67	6·40	12·25	7 51	12·30	6·54	13·08	7·83	12·52	6·85	13·21	8·81

	Lavuso ...	...	12·26	5·55	13·14	7·38	12·96	5·84	13·94	7·67	12·62	5·28	13·76	8·55	12·17	5·26	13·33	7·16	12·57	6·46	13·17	8·84
	Togo ...	...	12·19	9·12	13·00	9·84	12·63	7·93	13·58	8·95	12·16	7·79	12·76	9·12	12·03	6·90	13·27	9·59	11·93	7·51	13·38	9·00
	Malolo ...	...	12·84	7·84	13·43	8·70	12·80	6·55	13·11	8·87	12·66	6·17	13·00	8·24	12·30	6·70	12·77	8·35	11·96	6·58	12·41	8·00
	Tunalia ...	...	10·93	6·16	13·15	8·25	12·09	6·39	13·29	8·39	12·37	6·28	13·57	8·97	12·36	7·16	13·78	8·81	11·96	6·58	13·36	8·57
	Sikitura ...	...	10·04	4·04	11·98	7·57	12·93	6·16	13·94	8·07	12·62	5·28	13·95	6·71	12·08	6·50	13·06	8·00	12·80	6·46	13·37	8·34
	Tovilavila ...	...	11·42	6·17	12·92	7·29	11·73	6·09	13·29	8·39	11·86	5·00	13·23	6·67	11·93	6·20	13·22	7·64	12·08	5·88	13·00	8·46
	Sabeto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·96	7·25	13·00	7·56	13·58	8·33	13·25	7·45	14·13	8·40
LAUTOKA AND NADI.	Saweni ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·81	5·56	12·64	7·47	12·09	6·35	13·02	7·56	10·75	6·00	11·83	7·24	11·30	5·40	12·32	7·62
	Esivo ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·86	6·68	14·49	8·48	12·58	6·90	13·96	8·88	12·24	6·36	13·12	7·94	12·65	6·66	13·92	8·30
	Navakai ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·19	14·41	14·41	8·58	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·28	6·12	15·05	8·08	11·36	6·55	12·00	7·30
	Enamanu ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	14·78	8·25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·16	6·67	14·75	7·96	11·92	6·81	13·29	7·71
	Wasina ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	13·84	8·47	12·66	6·17	13·00	8·24	12·56	7·70	13·82	9·05	12·95	7·34	14·33	8·61
	Salovi ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	14·78	8·25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·50	7·60	13·00	9·46	12·40	7·46	13·20	8·60
	Qeleloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·32	6·15	14·79	8·02	12·63	5·00	13·47	6·54
	Navo ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·13	6·05	13·65	8·20	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·95	6·84	13·47	8·48	13·53	6·30	14·32	8·63
	Navo II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·47	7·01	14·07	9·70	12·80	5·73	13·51	9·00
	Natova ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·79	6·27	13·83	8·28	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·00	7·00	13·33	8·47	11·41	6·78	12·26	8·30
	Lautoka ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	14·13	3·74	15·85	7·72	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·95	5·37	15·15	8·24	15·01	5·00	15·87	8·89
	Uciwai ...	...	See Nadroga District.																			
	Drasa ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	12·34	5·91	13·77	8·22	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·95	6·22	15·03	7·70	10·72	5·73	12·00	7·11
	Vitogo ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	12·74	5·84	14·73	9·10	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·87	6·52	15·10	9·10	12·60	4·75	14·16	8·10
	Lovu ...	...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·57	6·09	15·13	8·40	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	10·84	6·30	13·75	8·03	12·98	6·81	14·46	8·51
	Waloko ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·72	6·08	11·30	7·00	13·37	6·50	14·12	8·40

APPENDIX 37 (*a*)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CAKAUDROVE.	Vuna	10·73	6·70	11·42	7·63	11·54	5·87	12·61	7·70	10·64	5·04	11·64	8·29	11·70	5·32	12·30	7·69	12·89	4·90	13·42	6·34
	Mt. Vernon	10·56	6·08	11·07	7·56	8·88	2·59	11·32	6·66	8·06	6·74	9·85	8·00	7·61	3·58	9·85	8·32	9·36	3·02	11·02	5·85
	Rabi	...	...	...	...	10·37	9·59	11·46	10·50	10·95	8·14	11·13	8·32	12·01	8·02	12·02	8·13	10·95	7·80	11·40	8·26
	Devo	11·39	8·60	11·66	8·73	11·07	7·26	12·19	8·94	11·30	6·97	11·79	8·49	11·69	6·39	12·04	8·69	12·02	8·29	12·43	8·99
	Vatunlo	12·29	5·90	12·35	8·09	11·17	7·94	12·33	8·57	11·10	5·91	12·03	8·91	10·99	4·15	11·65	8·83	9·65	5·75	10·26	7·01
	Wainigere	10·64	7·76	11·74	9·00	10·74	6·74	12·59	8·72	10·20	7·22	11·83	7·80	10·83	5·10	11·81	7·60	12·27	7·41	13·54	8·95
	Mua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·24	4·47	8·82	6·06
	Qacavula	9·89	7·82	11·36	8·38	10·26	6·15	11·63	8·02	8·20	4·54	9·15	6·58	10·95	6·71	11·38	7·99	11·16	7·05	11·74	8·73
	Ardmore	10·83	5·33	11·42	7·63	11·20	6·07	12·14	8·51	10·90	6·47	11·41	7·24	10·56	7·42	11·29	7·67	10·94	6·53	11·23	7·00
	Nagasau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·65	6·79	10·80	7·89
	Nabuono	...	...	...	...	10·50	...	12·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·73	5·76	12·93	9·24
	Selialevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·31	6·74	12·21	8·76	10·39	7·56	11·42	8·10
	Delaiweni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·89	4·48	12·37	8·94
	Nabou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·82	7·84	12·33	9·11
	Tuvamila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·77	9·15	11·93	9·22
	Matei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·98	3·36	11·27	5·91
	Waitavala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·54	8·33	9·25	8·33
	Nukudamu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·96	5·40	12·22	8·49	9·19	7·65	12·11	8·69

LAU.	Mago ...	...	11·05	5·26	11·89	8·56	10·21	5·51	11·05	8·88	11·78	7 50	12·04	8 24	10·73	6·22	11·13	7·19	...	..	...	...
	Cicia ...	...	...	10·90	...	11·81	...	11·73	3·68	12·20	6·72	10·48	5 37	11·00	6·98	11·81	3 22	12·21	6·76	...	...	...
	Naitaba	...	..	12·47	7·20	12·98	8·81	16·96	3 72	17·43	8 54	...	...	...	...	12 10	7·50	13·15	8·79	...	...	...
	Lomaji	...	...	11·48	...	11·72	...	9·45	...	11·45	...	9 93	...	11·70	...	10·09	5·70	10 34	5·70	..	...	...
	Na Bavatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·36	...	16 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·27	8·35	15·29	8·56	..	.	...
NADROJA.	Waieba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·95	6·13	11·14	8·02	11·61	6·79	13 56	8·14	...	...	...
	Uciwai, C S. R. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·79	7·13	12·42	9·41	11 80	8 87	13·51	10 27	...	...	...
	Na Gaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 31	7·25	11 17	8·89	12·05	8·75	13·58	9·75	...	...	...
	Na Savu Savu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·77	6·25	11·18	7 53	11 14	7 30	12·27	8·38	...	...	...
	Waica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·09	8 13	12·97	9·12	...	...	...
	Namata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13·14	8 34	14·65	9·43	...	...	...
	Lomawai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·91	6 18	11·98	7 88	11·78	7·15	12·74	8 20	13·27	7 45	14·87	9·00
	Batiri	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11·27	6 58	12·23	8·81	...	...	...
	Idiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	7·86	13·02	10·90	11·12	6·31	12·59	7·74	13·24	8·21	14·63	9·00
	Sana Sana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·53	7·15	12·37	8·75	...	...	...
	Naidiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·85	6 28	11·93	5·59	10·32	6·75	12·64	8·04	...	...	...
	Nadovi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·01	6·69	15·21	9·01	12·97	7·87	13·28	8·51	12·66	7·79	13·27	9 00
	Veivadravadra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·25	5·54	11·06	8·05	10·37	7·09	11·96	8·62	11·33	7·18	12·35	8·85
	Kavanagasau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	6·57	13·51	8 67	11 88	7·22	12·17	9·01	11·70	7·76	12·66	9·00
	Yalavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·95	7·56	12·81	8·52	12·48	7·52	13·60	9·00
	Samu Samu	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·37	8 66	13·53	9·54	12·37	6·57	13·59	9·00
	Malogeregere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·14	7·39	13 57	9·00
	Uciwai (J. P. Bayly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	5 85	11·57	8·00

APPENDIX 37 (*a*).

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked		Per working day.		Per day actually worked		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
MACUATA.	All Estates, C. S. R. Co. ...	13·01	6 28	13 99	8·03	12 48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13 25	7·38	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Vunivutu	11 37	7 20	12·14	8 55	11·88	7·39	12 64	8 70	11 80	6 09	12·99	8·37	11 36	7·38	12·48	8 01	10·59	12·10	12·79	7 40
	Vuo	12·43	6·49	13 52	8.06	12 54	6·74	13 23	8 63	11·11	5·72	12·05	7·63	12 02	6 24	12 80	8·08	11 87	6 16	12·77	8 19
	Naleba	13·95	6 32	15·02	8·32	12 55	7 15	13·21	8·63	13·61	6 70	14 34	8 55	12·96	5 73	15 18	8 71	11·01	6 81	13 04	8 60
	Cogeloa	13·49	5·70	14 23	8 29	12 97	6 99	13 38	8 60	12 32	5 59	13 26	7·24	11 15	4·4[illegible]	12 67	5 75	12·16	5·76	13 46	7 69
	Tabucola	13 01	7 11	13·56	8 87	12 70	7·46	13 54	9 00	13 73	5 92	14 44	8 10	12 29	5 47	13·81	7 13	11·20	6·37	12 50	8·00
	Korowiri	13 01	6·28	13 99	8·03	10 88	6 32	11·91	7 53	1[illegible]·63	8 92	12·44	10 29	11·17	6·15	12 16	7 57	11 72	6 02	12 90	8 16
	Labasa	13 78	5·72	15·07	7 41	12 48	5 89	13 51	8 03	12 27	5 14	13 25	7 38	12 41	3 04	14 02	5 55	12 79	5·22	14 29	7 25
	Matiniwai	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	7·88	12 84	9 50	12 38	6 28	13 51	8 93
	Wailevu	11·90	6·66	12·77	8.01	12·48	5 89	13 51	8 03	12 27	5 14	13 25	7·38	12 07	6 08	13 34	8 11	12·20	6 38	13·32	8·40
	Tua Tua	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	12 74	7 11	14·01	8 80	12 20	7·01	13 44	9·20
	Batinikama	12·71	7·04	14·02	8 06	12·48	5 89	13 51	8 03	12 27	5 14	13 25	7 38	12 11	6·37	13·93	7·74	11·13	6 54	12 01	8·05
	Na Gigi	13 56	6 39	14·71	9 00	12·48	5 89	13 51	8·03	12 27	5 14	13·25	7 38	12 51	6·98	13 66	8 49	12 37	7 09	13 72	9 08
	Tamici	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 80	5 27	11 80	8 18	10 61	5 68	11 83	7 41
	Wainikoro	12 47	6.17	13 35	7·58	12 48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12 27	5·14	13·25	7 38	12·70	7·08	13 48	8·64	11·57	7 11	12 80	8·66
	Daku	12·09	7·18	13·13	8 88	12·48	5 89	13 51	8 03	12·27	5 14	13 25	7 38	10·24	5·88	12·95	7 80	10·76	5 74	12 86	8·03
	Laga Laga	12·11	6·43	12·79	8 00	12·48	5·89	13·51	8 03	12·27	5 14	13·25	7 38	12·05	6·59	13·18	8·13	10·84	6·33	12·32	8 02

		1908				1909				1910				1911				1912			
	Kubu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·21	7·22	14·23	7 84	12·90	6·90	13·49	8·28
	Karollona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·15	9·24	11 33	9·24	10 49	9·10	13·13	9 39	11·63	6·53	12 12	6·80
	Navua Levu	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 26	5·03	13·71	8 29
F.A.	Penang	12·20	6·39	13·19	7·37	12 31	6·05	13·38	7·25	13·05	5·67	14·11	7·28	18 00	5·78	19·46	7·83	12 71	6·25	13 41	7·91
F.A.	Ellington	10 37	11 05	10·42	11·17	10·52	6·00	12·19	8·63	12·04	6·89	14·57	9·57	13·51	8·50	14·78	8·95	13 69	5·99	15 12	8 70
F.A.	Cabon	10·27	5·31	10·87	6·04	11·13	6·30	12 02	7·34	10 90	5·80	12·33	8·30	11·62	8·06	12·87	8·67	11·09	4 63	12·24	5·78
F.A.	Veileka	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·43	8·95	12 55	8·95
B.U.A.	Wainunu	10·67	6·50	11·91	8 87	11·05	8·09	11·92	9·32	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	All Estates taken ...	12·05	6 13	13·48	8·05	12·19	6·52	13·58	8·75	11·71	6·09	13·17	8·04	11·34	6·70	13 09	8 27	12 24	6·58	13·32	8·36

APPENDIX 37 (*b*).

Condensed Return of Work, Absence, and Wages earned on Estates during the year 1912.

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Lost by each by: Absence. Court. Gaol.	Lost by each by: Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Lost by each by: Absence. Court. Gaol.	Lost by each by: Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Rewa ..	Viria	12	62·45	16·90	93·84	·17	5·99	80·50		19·50	11 86	7·04	12·64	8·76
	Muanawem	12	67·80	24·92	94·01	·17	5·82	76·78	·19	23·03	12·47	8·41	13 27	11·02
	Viti ...	12	54 90	25·00	90 95	2·28	5·75	81·49		18·51	10 36	6·69	11·38	8·18
	Wainalumu	12	8 98	2·78	94 52	1 13	4·35	80·63	1·13	18·24	10·91	6·39	11·55	7 92
	Ulunicalia	12	40·23	15·50	88·03	7·05	4·92	89·19	1·18	9·63	11 38	8·52	12·93	9·56
	Naitasiri	12	73·10	27·20	91·99	·82	7·19	89·07	·47	10 46	12·09	9·67	13·15	10 86
	Baulevu	13	74·02	25·48	89·34	3·46	7·20	81·25	·96	17 79	9 65	6·64	10 85	8·17
	Laulau ...	12	8·00	3·00	96·16	·06	3·78	93·71	...	6·29	13·01	9·84	13·53	10·50
	Nakadi	12	15·91	5·02	95·47	2 15	2·38	87·21	.	12·79	11·49	6 79	12·03	7·79
	Navuso ..	12	43·79	23·09	82·87	4 15	12·98	79·79	·51	19·70	14·25	6 07	16·23	7·47
	Nacalia	12	27·52	6·40	95·41	·72	3·46	61·79	·23	37·98	12·09	6·17	12 68	9·99
	Navutoka ..	12	58 33	13·69	95·59	1·15	3·26	78·09	·77	21·14	11·33	6 26	11·86	8·18
	Davuilevu ...	12	24·58	5·73	94·74	1 37	3·89	85·07	·60	14 33	12·22	6·86	12 89	8·11
	Naqarawalu	12	11·92	2·00	94·99	1 49	3·52	86·19		13 81	12·90	7·72	13·58	8·96
	Nausori	12	116·78	28·61	94·54	1·10	4·54	80·92	·06	19·02	15 58	6 19	16·48	7·65
	Korociriciri	12	51·68	21·14	92 99	·38	6·63	76·93	·20	22·87	11·92	6·89	12·09	8 95
	Manoca	12	49·59	16·06	92·98	1·91	5·11	85·61	·35	14·04	11·99	6 60	12 89	7 72
	Lakena	12	51·99	20·11	89·23	2·71	8·06	83·68	·26	16·10	10·63	5 95	11·88	6·90
	Vuoimaca	12	50 87	21·22	94·41	·28	5·31	92·37		7·63	11 51	6 45	12·22	6·99
	Koronivia	12	48·26	17·18	95·89	·11	4·00	82·28	·16	7 56	10·98	6·36	11·45	7·72
	Nukuvoca	12	17·08	5·95	95·09	1 41	3·50	87·66	·06	12 28	12·05	7·50	12·62	8·29
	Burecagi	12	23·07	2·01	92·93	1·65	5·42	61·46	·35	38·19	12·14	3·63	13 06	5·91
	Waila .	12	19 84	5·74	83·76	9·72	6·52	94·20	1·91	3 29	9·11	7·89	10· 88	8·33
	Naisogovou	12	79·42	22·00	90·07	2·87	7·06	72·36	·12	27·52	10·68	5 79	11·86	8·01
	Verata ..	12	10·73	5·55	94·72	·40	4·88	94 53		5 47	11·76	8·22	12·42	8·69
	Naitalasese	12	36·50	20·32	93·94	·48	5·58	74·72		25·28	15·38	6·49	16·88	8·69
	Naselai .	12	47·62	15·27	94·83	1·23	3·94	84·05	·63	15 32	12·90	6·87	13·61	8·17
	Rewa Road Board.	7	12·50	5 63	92·64	1·32	5·04	76·50	·10	23 40	11·18	6 11	12·07	8·00
	Nukumotu ..	12	14·34	3·13	88·44	7·16	4·40	80·88	·12	19·00	9·89	6·73	11 19	8·32
	Neuma ..	12	22·00	5·00	90 66	4·91	4·43	76·02	1·68	22·30	12·35	10 03	13·63	13·20
	Veikau	12	15·54	4·23	91·35	2·53	6·12	80·25	·74	19·01	10·34	6 02	11·32	7·50
	Waitakala .	3½	10·40	3 68	96·32		3·68	79·55	..	20·45	11·29	7·48	11·72	9·41
	Nabalawa .	5	10·47	4·48	96·82		3·18	93·07	·42	6·51	11·46	7·75	11·84	8·32
	Wainiuraura	9	12·00	5·00	92·37	2·67	4·96	91·77	2·68	5·55	10·44	8·29	11·99	9·08

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		M'ths.												
Rewa...	Waisavu ...	10	6·82	1·53	96·64	...	3·36	66 22	...	33·78	11·35	5·39	11·74	8·18
	Raviravi ...	4	18·79	8·84	94·67	·25	5·08	91·58	·12	8·30	10·56	7·65	11·16	8·35
	Vunivutu ...	9	11·43	4·09	86·85	6·58	9·55	90·00	...	10·00	11·52	8·14	13·26	9·05
	Naisogo ...	12	5·22	3·00	97·82	1·14	1·04	71·09	1·51	27·40	12·55	6·19	12·83	8·71
	Vunicibicibi	8	20·73	..	89·44	·93	9·63	...	...	...	17·55	...	19·62	...
Navua	Tamunua ...	12	260·57	84·67	90·84	5·19	3·97	79·59	·67	19·74	12·13	7·43	13·34	9·28
	Lobau ...	12	171·89	58·54	92·64	·70	6·94	89·50	·29	10·21	10·48	7 08	11·24	7·91
	Togaloka ...	12	98·00	36·70	85·88	6·43	7·69	77·19	2·01	20·80	10·27	5·33	11·97	6·91
	Raiwaqa ...	12	37·09	16·00	92·91	3·29	3·80	78·87	·06	21·07	11·68	6·33	12·49	8·03
	Batiulkia ...	12	157·80	73·72	93·02	2·19	4·79	81·76	1·23	17·01	11·40	6·31	12·25	7·72
	Rukui Navua	12	97·12	40·94	90·99	3·94	5·07	88·66	·17	11·17	10·31	6·92	11·33	7·81
	Yarawa ...	7	27·51	12·10	97·98	·12	1·90	85·96	...	14·04	10·28	6·58	10·49	7·65
	Taunovo ...	12	38·00	15·00	94·89	2·51	2·60	84·64	·05	15·31	11·67	7·62	12·30	9·00
	Qaraniqio ...	12	62·15	21·21	95·47	1·19	3·34	89·45	·04	10·51	11·36	7·35	11·90	8·22
Suva ...	Nasinu Expt. Station.	11	10·00	4·00	98·45	·12	1·43	83·62	...	16·38	12·40	7·58	12·60	9·07
	Nasinu ...	12	5·00	..	82·57	·08	17·35	...	...	...	10·45	..	12·66	...
	Naivoca ...	4	8·15	...	95·10	4·01	·89	...	...	...	11·44	..	12·03	...
	Samabula ...	9	6·44	1·00	100·00	..	...	100 00	...	...	12·61	8·63	12·61	8·63
	Central Road Board.	11	24·00	6·00	95·99	·50	3·51	69·91	...	30·09	11·55	6·04	12·03	8·63
	Tamavua ...	11	11·41	1·25	98·95	...	1·05	100·00	...	...	15 40	10·96	15·51	10·96
Navua	Waidoi ...	2	48·00	16·00	93·18	..	6 82	75·43	...	24·57	11·31	5·89	12·13	7·81
Suva ...	Lami ...	5	45·00	15·00	90·76	·05	9·19	86·36	·15	13·49	11·12	7·81	12·26	9·04
	Naboro ...	11	7·96	3·51	96 05	1·95	2·62	92·02	...	7·98	11·54	8·82	11·97	9·58
Taviuni	Mua ...	9	13·07	5·29	93·46	1·01	5·53	78·88	·86	25·26	8·24	4·47	8·82	6·06
	Mt. Vernon	9	23·67	4·98	84·85	5·32	9·83	51·64	4·83	43·53	9·36	3·02	11·02	5·85
	Nabou ...	9	4·99	1·00	95·90	...	4·10	95·91	...	4·09	11·82	8 74	12·33	9·11
	Nagasau ...	9	14·12	2·30	88·48	7·37	3·97	85·96	...	14·04	9·65	6·79	10·80	7·89
	Matei ...	5	6·00	2·00	97·43	...	2·57	56·82	...	43·18	10·98	3·36	11·27	5·91
	Vatuulo ...	9	21·00	5·00	94·11	1·70	4·59	82·00	..	18·00	9·65	5·75	10·26	7·01
	Delaiweni ...	9	12·50	3·51	96·20	1·34	2·46	72·52	..	27·48	11·89	4·48	12·37	8·94
	Waitavala ...	3	5·82	2·00	92·35	3·12	4·53	100·00	...	...	8·54	8·33	9·25	8·33
Cakaudrove.	Devo ..	9	13·00	5·00	96·64	...	3·36	92·18	...	7·82	12·02	8·29	12·45	8·99
	Tuvamila ...	3	12·05	5·23	98·64	...	1·36	99·30	...	·70	11·77	9·15	11·93	9·22
	Nukudamu...	9	6·59	2·94	75·73	13·16	9·11	87·97	...	12·03	9·19	7·65	12·11	8·69
Taviuni	Wainiqere ...	9	22·00	7·00	90·64	4·81	4·55	83·51	·58	15·91	12·27	7·41	13·54	8·95
	Vuna ...	9	60·86	21·11	96·03	·42	3·55	77·25	·10	22·65	12·89	4·90	13·42	6·34

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Taviuni	Ardmore ..	9	11·45	2·55	97·38	·68	1·94	93·58	...	6·42	10·94	6·53	11·23	7·00
	Nabuono ...	9	8 00	3·00	91·14	·06	8·80	62·28	...	37·72	11·73	5·76	12 93	9·24
	Solia levu ...	9	42·40	9·40	91·03	4·14	4·83	93·38	...	6·62	10·39	7·56	11·42	8·10
Cakaudrove.	Qacavula ...	9	9·21	4·26	95·01	·50	4·49	83·25	..	16·75	11·16	7·05	11·74	8·73
	Rabi ..	7	82·18	12·36	96·03	·40	3·57	94·39		5·61	10·95	7·80	11·40	8·26
Macuata	Nagigi ...	12	48·31	12·46	90·13	·39	10·26	78·04	.	21·96	12·37	7·09	13·72	9·08
	Vuo ...	12	65·92	18·93	92·74	·29	6·81	75·20	·14	24·66	11·87	6·16	12·77	8·19
	Coqeloa ...	12	75·79	24·10	90·34	2·00	7·66	74·99	·28	24·73	12·16	5·76	13·46	7·69
	Naloba ...	12	58·92	24·65	84·41	3·52	12 07	79·23	1·23	19·54	11·01	6·81	13·04	8·60
	Matamiwai ..	12	31·17	11·86	91·60	·20	7 20	70·35	·33	29·32	12·38	6·28	13·51	8·39
	Tamici ...	12	35·81	10·58	89·58	2·08	8·34	76·61	1·35	22·04	10·61	5·68	11 83	7·41
	Natabucola	12	68·40	36·30	89·22	·81	9·93	81·23	·07	18·70	11·20	6·37	12·50	8·00
	Wailevu ...	12	41·60	9·39	91·98	1·01	7·01	75·97	·17	23·86	12·20	6·38	13 32	8·40
	Batiriikama	12	58·43	19·01	92·16	·48	7·36	81·17	·02	18·81	11·13	6 54	12·01	8·05
	Tuatua ...	12	53·00	15·00	90·81	2·15	7·04	76·22	...	23·78	12·20	7·01	13·44	9·20
	Korowiri ..	12	58·14	21·54	98·83	2·66	7·51	74·79	·18	25·03	11·72	6·02	12 90	8·16
	Koroiloma ...	12¼	11·30	2·19	95·92	...	4·08	96·11	...	3·86	11·63	6·53	12·12	6·80
	Lagalaga ...	12	53·60	17·96	88·02	·48	11·50	78·94	...	21·06	10·84	6·33	12·32	8·02
	Daku ...	12	56·44	18·00	83·66	7 82	8·52	71·56	·16	28·28	10·76	5·74	12·86	8·03
	Navualevu ...	12	17·40	6·74	96·79	·06	3·15	59·40	...	40·60	13·26	5·03	13·71	8·39
	Vunivutu ...	12	53·17	18·36	94·81	·47	4·72	89·39	·02	10·59	12·10	6·61	12·79	7·40
	Wainikoro ..	12	52·96	19·02	90·42	2·71	6·87	82·08	. .	17 92	11·57	7·11	12·80	8·66
	Nubu ...	12	20·00	8·32	95·62	·29	4·09	83·32	·17	16·51	12·90	6·90	13·49	8·28
	Labasa ...	12	375·95	116·95	89·10	2·42	8·48	72 03	·18	27·79	12·79	5·22	14·29	7·25
Sigatoka.	Veivadravadra.	11	101 63	40·48	91·85	·91	7·24	81·28	·37	18·35	11·33	7·18	12·35	8·85
	Kavanagasau	12	58·47	24·32	91·95	·06	7·99	84·66	...	15·34	11·70	7·76	12·66	9·00
	Nadovi ...	12	82·58	29·16	94·07	·85	5 08	84·63	...	15·37	12·66	7·79	13·27	9·00
	Idiri ...	12	53·98	25·50	91·70	1·87	6·43	87·93	...	12·07	13·24	8·21	14·63	9·00
	Yalovu ...	12	64·09	22·32	91·44	·91	7·62	82·06	...	17·94	12·48	7·52	13·60	9·00
	Lomawai ...	12	76·89	31·30	89·35	4·55	5·10	81·13	...	18·87	13·27	7·45	14·87	9·00
	Malogoregore	10	71·24	28·00	94·17	·62	5·21	80·04	...	19·96	12·14	7·39	13·57	9·00
	Samusamu ...	12	43·00	10·50	93 23	·36	6·61	73·34	...	26·66	12·67	6·57	13·59	9 00
autoka	Lautoka ..	12	421·05	148·86	94·68	·57	4·75	55·91	·20	43·89	15 01	5·00	15·87	2·20
	Drasa ...	12	96·52	40·00	90·82	1·72	6·11	80·83	·03	19 14	10·72	5·73	12·00	7·11
	Vitogo ...	12	96·37	35·04	88·95	1·42	9·63	60·81	...	39·19	12·60	4·75	14·16	8·19
	Lovu ...	12	100·03	42·77	89·70	3·32	5·98	80·04	...	19·96	12·98	6·81	14·46	8·51

APPENDIX 37 (b)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all day on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Lautoka	Natova	12	112·00	29 00	90·48	1·86	7·66	81·90	...	18·10	11·41	6 78	12 26	8·30
	Navo II ...	12	53 36	19 08	94 79	·26	5·25	64 25	...	35·75	12·80	5 73	13·51	9·00
	Tovilavila ...	12	31·72	10·23	93·38	·76	5·86	69 54	...	30 46	12·08	5·88	13 00	8·46
	Saweni ...	12	85·53	27·60	92·19	2 56	5·25	71·00	...	29 00	11·80	5·40	12·32	7 62
	Esivo ..	12	75·20	41·05	90 90	2 59	6·55	80·10	·50	19·40	12·65	6·66	13·92	8·30
	Sabeto ..	12	38 40	7·48	94·73	·27	5·00	88 69	...	11 31	13·25	7·45	14·13	8·40
	Waloko ...	12	25·90	7 00	95·86	2 02	2·52	77·53	..	22·47	13 37	6·50	14 12	8·40
	Votualevu ...	12	65·28	16·20	95 47	·04	4 49	84·43	...	15·57	13 08	7 88	13·70	9·00
	Wagadra ...	12	58·95	18 65	93·40	2·60	4 02	69 76	·17	30·07	12·67	6·32	13·57	9·00
	Miegunyah .	12	60·52	18·60	94·57	·56	4 87	77·83	07	22·10	12·52	6 85	13·21	8 81
	Salovi ...	12	41·10	12 22	93·78	·72	5·50	87·20		12 80	12·40	7·46	13 20	8·60
	Wasina ...	12	39·80	12·57	92 12	2·40	5 48	85·85	·86	13·79	12·95	7 34	14 33	8·61
	Enamanu .	12	47·00	15·30	89·90	6 87	3·73	88·44	·57	10 99	11 92	6 81	13·29	7·71
	Navakai ...	12	30·97	12·59	94·77	·33	4 90	85·84	1·34	12 82	11·36	6·55	12 00	7·30
	Sikitura ...	12	40·00	14 58	95·74	·06	4 20	77 54	...	22 46	12 80	6 46	13·37	8·34
	Qeleloa ...	12	40 32	14·46	93 79	54	5·67	75 12	...	24 88	12·63	5·00	13·47	6·54
	Togo ...	12	22·00	5·00	89·17	5·77	5·06	83·00	.	17 00	11·93	7·51	13·38	9·00
	Lavuso ...	12	36·96	9·17	94 65	·12	5 23	73 22	.	26·78	12·57	6 46	13·17	8 84
	Navo I ...	12	44·28	16·17	94 43	1·60	3 97	72 86	...	27·14	13·53	6 30	14 32	8·66
	Malolo ...	12	64·10	22·93	95·99	·32	3·69	82·14		17 86	11·96	6·58	12·41	8·00
	Tunalia ...	12	66·57	24·25	94 68	62	4·70	82·22	...	17 78	12 72	7 04	13·36	8·57
	Uciwai ..	12	38·06	12 02	92 29	1·14	6 57	73·78	1 55	24 67	10 67	5 85	11·57	8·00
Ba ...	Caboni ...	11	30·05	12·74	90 66	4·13	5 21	80·01	·03	19·96	11·09	4·68	12·24	5·78
	Ellington ...	11	11·00	4·00	90·61	7·44	1·84	68·82	·09	31·09	13·69	5·99	15 12	8·70
	Penang ...	11	260 05	100 95	94·32	1·16	4 58	79·13	·81	20·06	12·71	6 25	13 41	7·91
	Veileka ...	11	5·00	2·00	99 08		·92	100·00	...		12 43	8·95	12 55	8 95
Tavua	Balata ...	12	36·80	13·22	82·75	9 52	7·73	84·35	...	15 65	11·72	7·78	14·20	9 25
	Tavua South	12	99·02	41 38	89 48	6 41	4·11	85 11	·02	14·87	13 58	6 34	14·05	7·44
	Tadravale ..	12	33·12	14·14	92·98	3·76	3 26	85·47	·07	14·46	12 72	6·63	13·68	8·00
	Yaladro ...	12	37·45	12·92	89 51	5 09	5·40	90·55	·17	9·28	12 51	7·36	13 97	8·12
	Nabuna ...	12	31·29	11 36	94·39	1·76	3 85	82 63		17 37	12·54	7·06	13 28	8·54
	Ba Tavua-tramline.	12	41·76	14·46	94·13	1·48	4 66	81·36	·26	18·38	13·00	7 11	13·81	8 74
Ba ...	Ba-Loutoka tramline.	12	27·93	9 20	92·15	3·67	4 18	86·08	·23	13·69	12·19	7·67	13·25	8·89
	Yalalevu ...	12	67·59	19·00	92·60	1·11	6·29	78·13	·24	21·63	12·13	7·57	13·11	9·69
	Varoko ...	12	112·70	30·80	93·01	2 98	4 01	81·66	·31	18·03	12·12	7·28	13·03	8·91
	Natawaran...	12	59·00	32·50	95·01	...	4·99	75·00	...	25·00	12·36	6·38	13 01	8·55

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*concld.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
...	Koronabuta	12	36·35	13·30	94·90	1·61	3·48	85·73	·13	14·14	12·18	7·47	12·82	8·71
	Naikubukubu	12	20·00	7·00	96·26	·03	3·71	61·59	·05	38·36	12·60	6·09	13·09	9·90
	Vaqia ..	12	54·11	13·07	91·75	3·62	4·63	89·97	·05	9·98	12·18	6·84	13·28	7·61
	Vunisamaloa	12	44·41	14·61	94·39	·69	4·92	77·03	·58	22·39	12·80	6·07	13·64	8·00
	Nabutolu ...	12	40·44	9·54	90·00	5·62	4·38	86·89	·03	13·08	11·73	7·08	13·05	8·15
	Koronubu A	12	80·98	23·95	90·90	1·60	7·50	78·92	·19	20·89	11·52	6·22	12·68	7·86
	Koronubu B	12	79·41	25·39	88·22	4·50	7·28	73·53	·21	26·26	12·18	5·44	13·81	7·40
	Benai ...	12	35·08	13·33	92·55	·09	7·36	83·68	...	16·32	12·80	6·41	14·00	7 60
	Navoli ...	12	87·25	30·08	89·64	5·44	4·92	79·17	...	20·83	11·47	6·33	12·80	7·99
	Veisaru ...	12	109·03	32·78	87·90	5·99	6·11	77·75	·05	22·20	11·60	6·81	13·19	8 07
	Mataniqara ..	12	78·62	19·45	86·09	9·62	4·29	78·12	1·32	20·56	12·02	6·63	13·93	8·48
	Nasausau ...	12	21·86	6·21	95·50	·07	4·43	77·59	...	22·41	12·71	6·46	13·27	8·24
	Etotoko ...	12	39·38	10·25	88·78	3·97	7·33	81·35	...	18·65	10·81	6·04	12·28	7·42
	Navatu ...	12	42·15	12·88	89·48	6·55	4·04	80·00	·04	19·96	10·77	6 53	12·96	8·27
	Barawai ...	12	479·30	174·96	93·81	2·45	4·37	80·15	·02	19·83	13·61	7·12	14·51	8·89
Navua	Naloa ...	12	15·38	6·06	92·38	5·10	2·62	75·79	...	24·21	10·91	6·47	11 81	7·71
	Total ...	...	8498·20	2937·74	91·91	2·32	5·77	78·76	·28	20·96	12·24	6·58	13·32	8·36

APPENDIX 38.

Quantity and cost of rations.

Articles.	1884.		1889.		1913.	
	Daily ration.	Weekly cost.	Daily raion.	Weekly cost.	Daily ration.	Weekly cost.
					ozs.	*d.*
Flour	(Ration scale increased in 1895; cost of daily ration reduced from 5*d.* to 4*d.*)				11	7·21
	ozs.	*s. d.*	ozs.	*s. d.*		
Rice	16	1 2	16	0 11½	11	8·24
Dhal	4	0 3½	4	0 2¾	4	3·01
Ghi	...	...	1	0 3	1	5 25
Cocoanut Oil...	1	0 4	...	...	...	...
Mustard Oil	...	...	...	...	1½	1·26
Curry Stuff	½	0 6	½	0 4	½	1·26
Sugar	2	0 3	2	0⅞	2	1·40
Salt	1	0 ½	1	1⅛	1	·35
Total ...	...	2 7	...	1 11¼	...	2*s.* 4*d.* (approximately.)

APPENDIX 39.

Memorandum of agreement under the Masters and Servants Ordinance. 1890, made this June 26th day of 1912 between the Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited of Nausoru and Moula 22209 Indian Immigrant ex. Fultala Father's name Merai.

1. The said Moula shall for the term of the Crushing Season serve the said Company as Mill Hand ; but the said Company may at any time discharge the said labourer on paying him his wages then due.

2. The said Company shall during the continuance of this agreement pay to the said Moula on the last day of each week of service wages at the rate of not less than one shilling and six-pence (1/6) for each day of twelve (12) hours worked, and as a bonus, a further sum of six-pence (6*d.*) per day of twelve (12) hours worked, payable at the end of the Crushing Season, provided he shall have given satisfaction.

3. The said Moula shall at all times during the continuance of this agreement faithfully and diligently employ the whole of his time in the service of the said Company and shall work twelve (12) hours out of the twenty four (24) [Sunday work to be paid for at the rate of three-pence (3*d.*) per hour] by day or night as may be directed by the said Company.

4. In the event of the said labourer falling ill from any but venereal causes the said Company will provide Hospital accommodation and medicine free; but for the period that the said labourer absents himself from work for any cause whatsoever he shall receive no pay.

..... **MILL.**

Memorandum of Agreement under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance of 1890, made

this.....day of .....191 , between the

Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited of.....

and.....Indian Immigrant Reg. No.....Father's

Name..... Ship .....

1. The said.....shall during the term of..... months from the date hereof serve the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited in the mill or field or on the tramline as directed, but the said

   Company may at any time discharge the said ..... on paying him his wages then due.

2. The said Company shall during the continuance of this Agreement pay to the

   said..... on the last day of each week of service wages at the following rates :—

   (1) Not less than one shilling (1*s.*) for day work during the ordinary hours for each class of work, or task.

   (2) Not less than nine-pence (9*d.*) for Saturday half-day or task.

   (3) Not less than one shilling and three-pence (1*s.* 3*d.*) for mill twelve hour shift work.

   (4) Overtime will be based on the rate of two-pence (2*d.*) per hour.

A bonus of £..... equal to three-pence (3*d.*) per working day calculated for

the period of this Agreement shall be payable on signing the Agreement.

On the satisfactory completion of this Agreement or on the sooner determination thereof by the Company for any cause other than misconduct a further bonus will be paid at the rate of three-pence (3*d.*) per day actually worked.

3. The said..... shall at all times during the continuance of

   this Agreement faithfully and diligently employ his whole time in the service of the said Company, and shall work as may be directed by the said Company.

APPENDIX 39—*contd.*

4. In the event of the said labourer falling ill from any causes other than those due to his own misconduct, the said Company will provide hospital accommodation and medicine free, but for the period that the said labourer absent himself from work for any cause whatever, he shall receive no pay. House accommodation will also be provided if required.

Employer.

Witness.....

Servant (his mark).

I ..... HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Agreement was signed in my presence by the said ..... with a due understanding to its effects.

Stipendiary Magistrate for the

District of

APPENDIX 40.

NAUSORI MILL.

Wages paid to free coolies during crushing season.

Ordinary slack season's wages payable for 9-hour day.

Wages for 12-hour day as follows :—

Ordinary labour, unskilled	1/3	per day and 6*d.* bonus.
Grab Winch Drivers	1/9	do. do.
Cane Unloader boys	1/6	do. do.
Cane Mill	1/9	do. do.
Gangers (one in each shift)	£1	per week and 5/- bonus.
Bull boys (1 receives 1/9 and 6*d.* bonus)	1/6	per day and 6*d.* bonus.
Head boys on Megass Loft	1/9	do. do.
Do. Presses	1/6	do. do.
Effet boys	2/-	do. 9*d.* bonus.
Head Fugal boys	15/-	per week and 6*d.* bonus.
Head boy sugar Floor	1/6	per day and 6*d.* bonus.
Engine boys in Mill	1/9	do. do.
Diffusor boys	2/-	do. 9*d.*
Crystalliser Greaser and generally useful	1/9	do. 6*d.*
Fireman	2/-	per day for 8 hour
	£1	bonus at end of season.
Water tenders (special coolies)	3/-	per day and £5 bonus at end of the season.
Blacksmiths' Strikers and Steamhammers	1/9	per day and 6*d.* bonus
Boilermakers' Assistants, Holders-up, very skilled ...	1/6	do. do.
Winch Drivers for wharf coal and other winches and relieving boys for mill engines.	1/9	per day and 6*d.* bonus.
Launch Drivers (Captains)	12/-	per week and 3/-bonus
Launch Engines	10/-	do. 2/- do.
Laboratory boys	1/3	per day and 6*d.* bonus. 1 boy gets 9*d.* bonus.
Grab Winch Drivers (Head boy)	2/-	per day and 6*d.* bonus.

Wages paid to free coolies during the slack season.

Fireman (special)	3/-	per day.
Launch Captains, when employed in punt shed	10/-	per week.
Office boy and messenger	2/-	per day.
Blacksmiths' Strikers	2/-	do.
Boilermakers' Holders-up	2/-	do.
Riggers' Assistants (going aloft)	2/6/-	do.
Storekeepers' Assistants	2/-	do.
Loco. Drivers	2/-	do.
Launch Captains, when launches running	2/-	do.
Wharf winchmen	1/9/-	do.
Painters (special)	2/6/-	do.
Carpenters and Fence Repairer (special)	2/6/-	do.
Cement mixer and generally useful	2/-	do.
Portable Line repairers	1/9/-	do.
All other	1/6/-	do.
Sirdars	£1	per week

Hospital Servants.

House servant	10/-	per week
Sirdar	14/-	do.
Nurse	7/-	do.
Cow boy (indentured)	8/9/-	do.
Two indentured	7/-	do.

House Servants.

Free	12/-	do.

APPENDIX 41.

Return showing the Adult Indentured Immigrant Population and the number of Prosecutions filed by Employers against Indentured Immigrants on Plantations in each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912.

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1911. Number of informations laid.	1911. Number of convictions	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
Rewa.	Nausori	171	11	10	1	159	5	4	1	206	...	..	...
	Vucimaca	131	13	8	5	86	2	2	...	109	4	4	...
	Naitasiri	135	15	10	5	131	4	4	...	103	1	1	...
	Muanaweni	130	2	2	...	95	11	10	1	108	..	...	...
	Korocirioiri	106	46	39	7	97	2	1	1	85	5	5	...
	Baulevu	128	22	16	6	145	11	5	6	129	6	4	2
	Naitalasese	115	5	4	1	110	1	1	...	102	29	25	4
	Naisogovou	111	67	57	10	102	42	41	1	99	10	8	2
	Manoca	73	19	18	1	98	28	27	1	84	19	17	2
	Viti	117	9	8	1	111	28	17	11	77	7	6	1
	Navuso	105	9	9		102	21	19	2	103	6	6	
	Lakona	95	85	73	12	95	88	83	5	94	35	31	4
	Viria	46	1	1		78	10	8	2	87	6	2	4
	Navutoka	75	2	1	1	73	19	16	3	82	13	10	3
	Koronivia	62	14	11	3	75	6	6	...	67	1	1	...
	Nakadi and Tolo ..	62	4	3	1	38	10	10	...	36	1	...	1
	Na Calia	48	11	3	8	46	10	5	5	45	9	1	8
	Uluicalia	64	35	28	7	86	29	25	4	81	27	23	4
	Neuma	32	6	5	1	26	2	1	1	36	5 / 7	2 / 5	3 / 2
	Burocagi	32	7	5	2	27	...	...	...	31	2	2	...
	Verata	19	2	2	...	28	..	...	...	36	1		1
	Daviulevu	33	3	2	...	39	5	4	1	42	1	..	1
	Nukumotu	20	8	...	8	30	..	...	.	25	...	...	...
	Vunivutu	12	4	4	..	12	1	1	...	26	...	...	...
	Nagarawalu	10	..	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Waisavu	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	22	...	..	...
	Wainilumu	12	2	2	...	12	...	..	...	12	1	...	1
	Nukuvoca	15	...	...	..	19	1	1	...	27	...	...	...
	Lau Lau	10	3 / 3	1 / 3	2	10	...	...	...	10	3	3	...
	Drokenikelo	20	6	6	...	3	..	...	...	2	1	1	...
	Naisogo	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	10	7	7	..
	Naselai	67	...	...	...	79	3	3	..	73	5	4	1
	Waila	18	9	9	...	28	14	14	...	31	31	27	4
	Velkau	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
	Wainiuraura	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
	Ravi Ravi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
	Rewa Road Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Naivasowa	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Naduri	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Nabalawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
	Waitakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Total carried over ...	2,076	422	340	82	2,076	352	288	44	2,247	241	195	148

APPENDIX 41—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1911. Number of informations laid.	1911. Number of convictions.	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	2,076	422	340	82	2,076	352	288	44	2,247	241	195	148
Rewa.	Nawana	1	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Nausori	1	...	.	.	1	.	...	..	1	...	...	...
	Davuilevu (C. Bavin) ...	2	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Waisa	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Nailega	10	...	..	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Vuniveri	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ba.	Rarawai	667	37	36	1	784	36	24	12	845	28	25	3
	Tavua	471	44	40	4	381	44	44	...	280	8	7	1
	The Gap (Tagi Tagi) ..	48	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
	Ba Lautoka Tramline ...	...	...	...	..	27	..	...	...	59	...	...	...
	Ba Tavua ,, ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
	Tadravale	...	...	...	..	62	5	5	...	87	13	13	...
	Nabuna	..	...	...	.	50	3	1	2	76	9	9	...
	Balata	...	...	..	...	64	11	11	...	78	14	5	9
	Yaladro	...	...	...	...	63	14	13	...	68	9	9	...
	Vunisamaloa	191	8	8	..	159	10	7	3	98	1	1	...
	Vaqia	...	...	...	...	104	2	2	...	123	2	2	...
	Navatu .. .	145	31	27	4	151	2	2	...	101	26	24	2
	Etotoko	...	...	...	...	73	2	2	...	84	1	1	...
	Veisaru	239	11	11	...	163	12	9	3	191	9	9	...
	Varoko ...	204	13	13	...	181	15	15	...	192	5	5	...
	Navoli	153	31	29	2	159	11	10	1	152	13	13	...
	Koronubu A	165	12	12	...	145	6	6	...	146	2	2	...
	,, B	158	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	140	...	...	...
	Yalalevu	103	11	11	...	101	8	7	1	124	8	8	...
	Mataniqara ..	99	4	3	1	113	7	2	5	119	7	4	3
	Na Tawaran	56	13	9	4	73	16	16	...	113	2	2	...
	Benai	56	1	1	...	57	4	4	...	68	...	...	...
	Korowabuta	48	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	29	1	1	...
	Nabutolu ..	45	..	...	...	54	1	...	1	69	3	3	...
	Naikubukubu	29	2	...	2	27	14	12	2	27	5	4	1
	Nasausau	25	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Sigave	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Delailagi	3	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nabou	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Natawa	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Lautoka and Nadi.	Lautoka	745	2	2	...	660	...	...	...	710	6	4	2
	Lovu...	232	27	19	8	152	15	12	3	201	18	7	11
	Drasa	183	22	12	10	186	37	35	2	190	42	29	13
	Vitogo	192	2	2	...	183	6	5	1	141	9	6	3
	Saweni	196	34	27	7	207	29	20	9	174	20	19	1
	Etivo	132	5	5	...	127	9	9	...	133	3	3	...
	Carried over ...	6,682	764	648	126	6,851	671	561	79	7,819	801	618	197

APPENDIX 41.—*concld.*

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during the year.	1911. Number of informations laid	1911. Number of convictions.	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	6,682	764	608	126	6,851	671	561	79	9,801	501	416	197
Lautoka and Nadi.	Tavilavila	65	24	9	15	43	7	5	2	54	3	2	1
	Lautoka Expl. Stn.	13	...	...	...	14	1	1		14		...	...
	Navo II ...	142	...	...	...	183	..	..	..	163	...		..
	Natova	135	38	33	5	173	3	3	...	162	7	7	...
	Navakai ...	177	34	34		140	4	4	...	79	4	4	...
	Enamanu ...	...	..	...	...	80	5	5	...	99	...		...
	Wasina	175	7	6	1	166	7	7		137	12	5	7
	Solovi ...	...	...	.	..	82	..	...	...	91	1	...	1
	Navo	...	4	4	...	70	.	..		77	3	3	...
	Qelelvoa	...	...	..	..	63	..	...		81	4	2	2
	Tunalia . ..	104	...	.	..	112	...		...	109	...		...
	Votualevu	97	8	5	3	90	3	3	...	95	...		..
	Wagadra	109	8	7	1	94	18	10	8	87	4	3	1
	Sikitura ..	77	5	4	1	58	18	18	...	56	..	...	...
	Meigunyah ..	106	6	6		112	...			111	2	2	...
	Malolo	87	...	...	...	126	6	6		118	...	...	...
	Lavuso .	36		...	...	80	...	...		60	...	...	..
	Togo	28	...	...		26		...	...	46	4	3	1
	Naikorokoro	44	...	...	...	44	4	4	...	47	5	5	...
	Waloko	5	...	..	...	34	2	2	...	34	...	...	...
	Mount Wagadra	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	3	...	...	...
Macuata.	Labasa	747	185	170	15	805	73	67	6	606	26	23	3
	Mataniwai	...	...		..	28	...	...	...	48			...
	Navua Levu . .	.	...	...	...	16	...	..	...	28	..	...	...
	Wailevu	284	6	6	..	156	1	1		56	...	...	...
	Tua Tua	..	...	...	..	82	.	...	..	66	6	5	1
	Batinikama ...	86	5	4	1	138	21	6	15	93	5	3	2
	Na Gigi	224	1	1	...	261	...	...	...	64	1	1	...
	Tamici	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	67	24	1	23
	Waimikoro	132	16	16	...	179		...	..	103	9	9	...
	Daku	125	...	..	...	106	3	3	..	90	1	1	...
	Laga Laga ...	247	13	13	...	180	2	2	...	73	2	2	...
	Nubu	...		...	..	56	...	..		27	...	...	...
	Na Loba ...	132	5	5	...	129	9	8	1	109	8	6	2
	Coqeloa	149	3	3	...	126	3	3	...	112	1	1	...
	Na Tabucola	85	7	6	1	178	2	2	...	91	12	9	3
	Vuo ..	144	1	1		87	3	3	...	86	..	.	...
	Vunivutu	81	7	7	...	99	3	3	...	100	1	1	...
	Korowiri ...	78	23	21	2	116	7	7	...	84	10	9	1
	Koroiloma ...	8	...	...	..	8		...		16		...	...
	Natuva	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	12	...	...	...
	Kelekoso	60	5	3	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	10,661	1,075	866	178	11,877	876	753	111	10,959	645	528	145

APPENDIX 41—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1911. Number of informations laid.	1911. Number of convictions.	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	10,661	1,075	866	173	11,377	876	733	111	10,959	645	528	145
Cakaudrove.	Vuna	78	13	12	1	79	20	18	2	98	2 58	2 57	1
	Mount Vernon	23	36	35	1	36	19	16	3	34	22	13	9
	Rabi	24	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
	Devo	18	1	1	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Vatunlo	12	9	8	1	26	1	1	...	27	24	23	1
	Wainiqere	24	...	...	...	38	11	9	2	28	7	7	...
	Mua	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	31	7	7	...
	Qacavula	12	16	16	...	14	4	4	...	15	8	7	1
	Ardmore	15	7	7	...	15	7	6	1	15	...	...	...
	Nagasau	3	3	2	1	14	5	4	1	22	15	8	7
	Nabuono	2	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	13	...	...	...
	Selialevu	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	79	8	6	2
	Nakawadawadawa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Vunilagi	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Delaiwen	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	32	3	2	1
	Udu	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Nabou	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	2	...
	Waikava	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Tuvamila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Vunivasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Matei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Waitavala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Yalavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Nukudamu	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Nukulva	8	6	6	...	9	2	2	...	9	3	3	...
	Savu Savu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Navua.	Tamunua	705	265	194	71	740	175	130	45	733	65	46	19
	Lobau	291	44	34	10	241	66	44	22	237	35	28	7
	Ruku-i-Navua	142	24	19	5	131	56	42	14	152	9	7	2
	Raiwaga	66	25	18	7	57	20	14	6	54	...	...	...
	Togaleka	...	...	...	...	93	14	13	1	138	38	32	6
	Batinikia	...	5	3	2	8	14	10	4	61	34	30	4
	Waidoi	40	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
	Yarawa	39	53	47	6	37	15	10	5	46	...	...	...
	Qaraniqio	12	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	98	22	14	8
	Taunovo	...	...	...	...	54	1	1	...	53	...	...	...
	Nalva	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Vakabalea	8	1	...	1	8	1	1	...	8	3	3	...
	Toko Toko	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Naboro	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	21	4	3	1
	Deuba No. 2	22	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	12,235	1,833	1,168	279	13,231	1,308	1,059	217	13,124	1,014	828	213

APPENDIX 41—*concld.*

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1911. Number of informations laid.	1911. Number of convictions.	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	12,235	1,383	1,168	279	13,231	1,908	1,059	217	13,124	1,014	828	213
Lau.	Mago	30	...	...	...	47	10	10	...	63	14	14	...
	Cicia	6	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	34	...	...	...
	Naitaba	14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
	Lomaji	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Na Bavatu	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Munia	5	6	6	...	11	...	...	...	14	2	2	...
	Mainiyabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Suva.	Lami	32	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	59	1	1	...
	Public Works Department ...	31	24	24	...	30	4	4	...	30	18	11	7
	Hospital and Cemetery ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	6	4	3	1
	Nasinoo (Smith Bros.) ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Samabula	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	1	1	...
	Nasinu Expl. Stn. ...	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Tamavua	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Visari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
	Naivoca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Nasinu (Crapp and Allen) ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Lomaiviti.	Mokogai	12	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
	Levuka Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Onivero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bua.	Wainunu	73	37	34	3	85	...	...	...	85	2	2	...
	Korovatu	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Ra.	Penang	402	59	56	3	419	56	53	3	459	84	61	23
	Caboni	26	28	25	3	49	10	8	2	51	9	9	...
	Ellington	16	2	2	...	15	1	1	...	15	1	1	...
	Veileka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Nadroga.	Nadovi	99	5	4	1	221	...	...	...	185	6	6	...
	Kavanagasau	122	5	5	...	125	1	1	...	192	1	1	...
	Veivadravadra	162	3	3	...	256	...	...	...	212	3	3	...
	Uciwai (C. S. R. Co.) ...	177	8	8	...	202	...	...	...	188	1	1	...
	Lomawai	103	2	2	...	103	39	36	3	182	10	5	5
	Nagaga	158	7	3	4	198	...	...	...	147	...	...	...
	Na Savu Savu	120	...	...	...	120	2	2	...	124	...	...	...
	Wareba	175	18	16	2	199	1	1	...	166	...	...	...
	Idiri	76	37	3	34	74	9	7	2	113	8	8	...
	Waica	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Malogoregere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Sana Sana	...	...	...	...	52	5	5	...	53	1	1	...
	Yalavu	...	...	...	...	84	1	1	...	133	5	3	2
	Olosara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
	Uciwai (J. P. Bayly) ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Samu Samu	20	1	1	...	65	6	6	...	75	...	...	...
	Qere Qere	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Rasikulu	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	1
	Koromumu	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	14,131	1,626	1,360	336	15,856	1,454	1,195	227	16,043	1,186	961	252

APPENDIX 42 (*a*).

Return showing the number of Immigrants landed in Fiji in each year, from 1882 to 1912.

Year.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1882	568	243	40	22	35		908
1883	647	258	40	20	27		992
1884	1,173	473	139	97	95		1,977
1885	794	317	57	32	46		1,246
1886	632	255	37	28	42		994
1887	...	...	...	...	...		...
1888	329	133	32	25	19		538
1889	378	165	56	61	17		677
1890	742	295	41	37	42		1,157
1891	659	264	43	40	32		1,038
1892	969	399	65	49	41		1,523
1893	508	206	18	24	21		777
1894	703	280	31	21	21	25	1,081
1895	890	357	79	34	28	28	1,416
1896	761	309	41	21	19	21	1,172
1897	875	353	30	32	18	15	1,323
1898	395	157	3	6	3	3	567
1899	640	259	8	5	9	9	930
1900	1,459	656	54	40	38	26	2,273
1901	1,608	684	42	32	11	11	2,388
1902	1,071	427	22	22	10	4	1,556
1903	1,241	478	31	25	16	12	1,803
1904	781	307	29	18	10	10	1,155
1905	1,992	832	110	92	42	53	3,121
1906	1,674	667	67	65	25	15	2,513
1907	1,597	615	83	62	34	35	2,426
1908	1,469	580	68	38	24	37	2,216
1909	1,182	495	51	58	15	17	1,818
1910	2,515	1,008	123	100	51	44	3,841
1911	2,812	1,104	91	94	49	50	4,200
1912	2,188	885	104	91	37	43	3,348
Total ...	33,252	13,461	1,635	1,291	1,335		50,974

APPENDIX 42 (*b*).

Classification of Immigrants Repatriated in each year from 1889 to 1912.

Year.	Free passage after 10 years.				Destitute or unfit to complete indenture.				Rejected before Allotment.				Total.			
	Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1889	98	50	32	37	106	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	81	32	37
1890	2	...	...	...	48	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	50	8	2	2
1891	27	17	11	14	113	42	8	6	3	1	...	...	143	60	19	20
1892	134	58	26	35	85	34	10	...	9	8	2	1	228	100	38	36
1893	183	77	27	20	117	51	13	15	2	2	...	1	302	130	40	36
1894	373	183	80	74	153	70	25	16	30	13	2	3	556	266	107	93
1895	184	89	35	39	146	52	20	12	1	1	1	...	331	142	56	51
1896	177	97	50	48	133	61	21	10	2	1	1	...	312	159	72	58
1897	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	1
1898	102	25	18	10	107	27	13	6	5	1	...	1	214	53	31	17
1899	126	40	15	10	57	16	11	9	6	2	...	...	189	58	26	19
1900	161	64	30	35	33	8	2	2	7	10	2	2	201	82	34	39
1901	173	69	45	51	28	12	2	1	20	16	4	2	221	97	51	54
1902	191	60	48	40	43	21	2	2	2	2	...	...	236	83	50	42
1903	212	80	78	52	50	14	1	4	5	8	1	...	267	102	80	56
1904	103	35	31	32	61	23	10	5	6	2	...	2	170	60	41	39
1905	102	43	33	32	51	9	2	3	9	3	...	1	162	55	35	36
1906	112	41	25	24	54	14	1	3	7	8	3	1	173	63	29	28
1907	206	66	58	50	57	31	4	2	29	18	6	2	292	115	68	54
1908	217	82	47	68	91	28	6	4	5	2	3	2	313	112	56	74
1909	101	29	18	21	54	17	2	8	16	5	...	...	171	51	20	29
1910	101	27	14	12	49	23	6	7	49	20	4	7	199	70	24	26
1911	218	49	24	15	55	17	7	1	61	32	6	6	334	98	37	22
1912	226	70	33	64	37	24	6	5	12	12	1	1	275	106	46	70
Total ...	3,529	1,353	784	783	1,730	635	174	123	287	169	37	33	5,546	2,157	995	939

APPENDIX 43.

Statement of Government Indian Settlements in Fiji.

Name of Settlement.	Year.	Leasehold or Crownfreehold.	Locality.	Island.	Area of Settlement.	Area of grazing land.	No. of allotments.	No. of allotments occupied.	No. of allotments vacant.	Average area of allotments.	Rent per acre.	Annual rent paid to natives for leasehold.	Remarks.
					Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Vatuwaqa	1887	Crownfreehold ...	2 Miles from Suva	Vitilevu ...	161	...	85	58	27	2	20 0 0	...	
Samabula	1889	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	324	...	165	136	29	2	15 0 0	...	
Signal Station	1890	Do. ...	1½ Miles out of Suva	Do. ...	39	...	21	21	...	1¾	20 0 0	...	
Kalabo	1906	Do. ...	Suva-Reva Road...	Do. ...	729	...	185	112	23	5½	3 0 0	...	
Nasinu	1906	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	569	...	77	67	10	7½	3 0 0	...	
Wainabuka	1907	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	730	...	117	63	54	6	3 0 0	...	
Bulileka	1899	Do. ...	Near Labasa ...	Vanualevu ...	462	1,292	154	129	25	3	7 6 0	...	
Boubale	1900	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	189	1,070	65	65	...	3	7 6 0	...	
Raranikawai	1901	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	155	896	55	41	14	3	5 0 0	...	
Wainikoro	1903	Leasehold ...	12 Miles from Labasa.	Do. ...	404	985	137	129	8	3	7 6 0	97 0 0	50 Years' lease from 1st January 1903.
Navutuvutu	1906	Do. ...	8 Miles from Labasa	Do. ...	61	...	19	18	1	3	7 6 0	15 5 6	99 Years' lease from 26th November 1906.
Naqalini	1907	Crownfreehold ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	63	...	21	21	...	3	10 0 0	...	
Lolotua and Nacawa ...	1910	Leasehold ...	District of Dogotuki.	Do. ..	132	...	38	...	38	3	6 0 0	18 11 4	99 Years' lease from 1st January 1910.
Tokatoka	1901	Crownfreehold ...	Near Navua Mill...	Vitilevu ...	228	...	76	76	...	3	7 6 0	...	Eleven leases of periods of 15 years on Namau—120 acre.
Namau	1908	Do. ...	10 Miles up the Ba river.	Do. ...	149	2,000 (approx.)	30	18	12	5	7 6 0	...	Agistment fee 2/6 cattle and 1-goat.
Koro No. 1	1911	Do. ...	8 Miles from Tavua	Do. ...	588	4,000 (approx.)	117	34	83	5	5 0 0	...	New settlement of 1,066 acres agricultural land is being sub-divided.
Nacobi	1913	Do. ...	Nadi	Do. ...	321	745	58	...	58	5	10 0 0	...	
Qeledradra	1913	Do. ...	Tavua ...	Do. ...	35	471	7	5	2	5	10 0 0	...	New settlement of 506 acres partly sub-divided.
					5,349 Acres.	11,459 Acres.	1,377	993	384				

(Sd.) C. A. HOLMS,

Acting Commissioner of Lands.

16th September 1913.

APPENDIX 44.

Statement showing the Area and Value of Land occupied by Indentured Indian Immigrants in the Colony in the year 1913 with the Estimated Value of Buildings, Live-stock and other Property thereon.

District or Province.	Landholders No.	Land. Freehold. Acres.	Land. Freehold. Capital value.	Land. Leasehold. Acres.	Land. Leasehold. Rental value.	Land. Total value of holding.	Buildings. No.	Buildings. Value.	Crops. Sugar-cane, acres.	Crops. Rice, acres.	Crops. Bananas, acres.	Crops. Other crops, acres.	Crops. Total area, acres.	Crops. Total value	Live-stock. Cattle.	Live-stock. Horses.	Live-stock. Goats.	Live-stock. Sheep, pigs, etc.	Live-stock. Fowls.	Live-stock. Value.	Other Property. Cutters, boats, etc.	Other Property. Farm Implements.	Other Property. Value.
					£	£								£									£
Sura	464	327	27,648	1,828	1,400	35,928	562	11,827	...	...	...	...	462	1,031	458	50	42	...	3,660	5,996	...	...	765
Rewa	...	760	5,075	7,045	3,289	8,324	1,703	12,625	2,433	864	1,485	29	4,811	45,000	1,597	91	100	70	10,108	12,777	171	412	2,018
Tailevu	34	1,243	6,450	1,151	146	...	39	240	...	...	152	16	168	1,600	117	14	2	...	254	754	...	...	46
Colo East *	40	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	5	146	7	158	...	35	1	2	7	591	200	...	...	...
Navua-Serua	720	2,417	12,085	2,393	2,675	5,151	720	2,880	1,336	522	170	16	2,044	18,689	892	25	192	22	3,325	4,982	36	Not stated.	1,316
Ra *	229	...	...	10,000	1,021	...	244	804	64	...	...	...	...	3,515	1,018	196	64	...	3,186	4,572	...	201	300
Colo North *	60	...	...	1,242	291	...	278	690	375	641	...	636	1,652	5,350	1,146	152	120	...	2,600	5,132	...	150	600
Ba *	567	...	...	5,184	2,279	12,714	...	2,080	1,136	834	...	226	2,196	22,136	2,361	501	145	...	6,700	24,457	...	...	...
Lautoka *	422	...	...	4,263	...	...	617	3,204	709	...	...	...	...	8,289	1,015	90	9	...	2,004	5,958	...	...	889
Nad *	...	...	...	6,458	...	23,528	930	3,502	624	1,523	1	742	2,890	14,587	2,530	235	...	82	6,515	14,709	...	...	4,924
Nadroga	312	...	...	740	303	...	297	2,472	70	600	30	...	...	2,806	881	136	152	...	...	3,910	23	147	551
Boa	...	604	1,812	665	217	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	554	4	188	...	1,000	1,890	...	...	455
Macuata *	831	500	1,500	4,686	1,805	...	...	5,698	20	3,844	...	...	4,686	14,034	3,301	67	2,063	85	11,328	11,442	...	...	3,350
Savu Savu	42	...	...	227	...	...	32	152	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	649
Taviuni	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Levuka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		5,851	54,570	46,082	13,426	...	5,178	42,572	6,767	8,833	1,984	1,672	...	139,255	15,905	1,562	3,019	266	51,271	97,234	...	...	15,863

Note.—The details supplied are incomplete in respect of districts marked *.

199C1D

APPENDIX 45 (*a*).

AMOUNTS DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION TO INDIA BY IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED, TOGETHER WITH DECLARED VALUE OF JEWELLERY, COINS, ETC., IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Year.	Amount deposited for transmission.	Value of Jewellery, etc.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	6,919 0 0	.....	6,919 0 0
1890	173 10 0	.....	173 10 0
2	3,102 6 2	1,920 13 6	5,022 19 8
3	3,465 14 8	1,880 13 0	5,346 7 0
4	5,512 19 11	4,707 6 6	10,220 6 5
5	4,432 15 5	2,506 19 0	6,929 14 5
6	5,133 16 3	2,327 16 3	7,461 12 6
7	No Immigrants repatriated owing to plague and famine in India.		
8	2,749 12 0	3,258 15 3	6,008 7 3
9	1,323 8 0	3,454 9 0	4,777 17 0
1900	2,982 15 8	4,216 0 6	7,198 16 2
1	3,139 14 5	6,290 7 0	9,430 1 5
2	4,310 19 6	4,686 2 0	8,997 1 6
3	4,444 12 11	7,476 9 6	11,921 2 5
4	1,457 0 6	5,930 17 4	7,387 17 10
5	1,558 5 1	4,124 8 9	5,682 13 10
6	1,885 6 6	6,502 8 0	8,387 10 6
7	2,421 10 0	9,362 8 0	11,783 18 0
8	1,056 18 0	11,831 9 6	12,888 7 6
9	1,285 9 0	7,301 16 0	8,587 5 0
1910	1,156 14 0	7,313 14 0	8,470 8 0
1	2,391 10 0	10,194 18 0	13,306 8 0
2	1,879 10 0	11,955 0 0	13,834 10 0
Total ...	62,773 7 7	1,17,962 7 7	1,80,735 15 2

APPENDIX 45 (*a*)—*contd.*

TOTAL SUMS PLACED AT DEPOSIT BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK OR IN LOCAL BANKS ON 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1912.

Year.	Deposited in local Banks.		Government Savings Bank.	
	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1882	709 0 0	28		
3	1,212 0 0	72		
4	2,892 17 5	148		
5	3,469 15 7	106		
6	3,752 11 2	136		
7	5,076 19 2	178		
8	7,074 0 0	234		
9	6,393 0 0	252		
1890	7,422 0 0	249		
1	10,638 0 0	343		
2	13,143 0 0	415		
3	17,445 0 0	692		
4	19,914 19 6	913		
5	19,991 0 4	866		
6	19,628 2 11	870		
7	16,513 13 2	662		
8	16,228 16 9	667		
9	17,537 3 1	681		
1900	18,144 3 2	664		
1	17,411 9 6	633		
2	18,008 1 5	607		
3	15 806 5 11	570		
4	16,152 14 9	464		
5	17 049 16 7	506		
6	14,548 6 10	394		
7	13,512 10 11	363		
8	12,641 12 1	355	103 14 7	7
9	14,855 6 7	347		
1910	13,186 5 1	314		
1	13,943 0 0	338	1,422 17 2	50
2	14,201 17 3	319	2,527 2 2	77
Total ...	3,88,563 9 2	13,419	...	...

APPENDIX 45 (a)—*concld.*

Amounts annually remitted by Indian Immigrants to friends and relatives in India, and the number of separate remittances.

Year.	No. of remittances.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1885	10	84	4	6
6	30	282	4	3
7	54	324	8	0
8	47	242	15	0
9	65	349	0	0
1890	61	426	19	4
1	102	546	10	0
2	132	677	1	3
3	119	447	0	0
4	230	1,292	17	8
5	196	1,022	4	10
6	308	1,553	5	0
7	590	2,650	7	4
8	444	1,920	11	0
9	374	1,595	10	6
1900	383	1,716	1	0
1	386	1,718	16	4
2	452	2,113	9	10
3	446	2,236	13	0
4	389	1,968	19	0
5	473	2,516	16	7
6	425	2,101	16	0
7	660	3,451	2	4
8	815	3,989	2	0
9	901	4,532	14	0
1910	721	3,843	5	6
1	762	4,201	19	8
2	844	4,792	17	9
Total ...	10,419	52,698	12	1

NOTE.—Does not include money deposited for transmission by immigrants returning to India.

APPENDIX 45 (*b*).

Rules for the Transmission of Moneys of Indian immigrants to India in substitution for Rules Nos. 19 to 31 (regulating the issue of Money Orders on Indian Treasuries) published in *Royal Gazette*, No. 59 of 28th November, 1902.

1. Amounts to be remitted to India shall be deposited in sums of not less than £1 or more than £40 with the Receiver-General or with the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which an immigrant resides.

Every remitter not being an immigrant under original indenture will be required to pay a commission to cover the cost of exchange between Fiji and London.

The commission which in no case shall be less than one shilling shall be fixed from time to time by the Receiver-General according to the ruling rate of exchange (at present 1½ per cent). Immigrants under original indenture are exempt from payment of such commission.

2. The depositor will be furnished with a receipt in Form A for the amount to be remitted (and commission if any) which shall be subject to such deduction as may be necessary in order to cover the commission payable on the Inland Money Order which will be issued in India. The amount to be remitted on the Inland Money Order in India shall in no case include any fraction of a shilling.

The amount payable will be computed at the rate of exchange for the time being agreed upon between the Indian and Imperial Exchequers.

3. Deposits for remittance will be received subject to the following conditions (printed on back of receipt) and which should be fully explained to the depositer, *viz.*, as follows :—

"Money for transmission to India will be taken subject to the following conditions :—

"(*a*) The amount deposited will be paid to the payee at his residence in India subject to such deduction as may be necessary to cover the commission payable on the Money Order under the Regulations of the Post Office of India.

"(*b*) A receipt for the amount will be obtained from the payee in India and forwarded to the remitter through the Agent-General of immigration.

"(*c*) If the payee cannot be found the amount of the remittance (less the commission paid) will be returned to the remitter.

"(*d*) The Government will not be responsible for the payment of the remittance to a person other than the rightful payee if such wrong payment arises out of the inaccuracy or insufficiency of the information furnished by the remitter."

4. The receiving officer will enter up the particulars as specified in Form C, taking care to obtain full and accurate details from depositor as regards the description of the payee and his address. If deposit is paid to the Stipendiary Magistrate he will forward the amount and the commission (if any) with the counterpart of Form C to the Receiver-General.

5. The Receiver-General will by each mail forward particulars of deposits received by him to the Emigration Agent in India. (Form E.)

6. The Emigration Agent on receipt thereof will proceed to take out Inland Money Orders in favour of the payees named in lists, and will forward to the Agent-General of Immigration in Fiji for delivery to the Remitter the acknowledgments of payments of such Orders when received from the payees.

7. In the event of any payee not being found the Emigration Agent shall recover from the Indian Post Office the amount of the Order (less the Commission payable) and notify the Agent-General of Immigration accordingly.

8. The Emigration Agent will render full details of the Money Order transaction in his quarterly accounts, noting against each Money Order paid the number and date of the relative Advice List from the Receiver-General. The Emigration Agent will also indorse on the receipt to be returned to the remitter the number of the remittance as shown on the Advice List.

9. Immigrants about to return to India may deposit their savings with the Receiver-General for transmission to the Emigration Agent, Calcutta, who will assist them if required on their arrival in India in taking out Inland Money Orders through the Post Office.

FORM A.

Indian Deposit.

No. Form B.
No. Form C.
190 .

Deposited by
Father's Name
Register No.
Amount
To be

Stipendiary Magistrate.

FORM A.

Indian Deposit Receipt.

No. Form B.
No. Form C.
190 .

RECEIVED from
the sum of pounds, to be

£ : :

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Conditions under Rule 3 to be printed on back.

FORM C.

M. O. No. Rs.

Money Order Required.

Amount ... £ : :
Commission ... : :

Payee.
- Payable at
- To
- Father's name
- Caste and age
- Occupation
- Relationship to Remitter
- Ganw, Mauza, or Mahalla (Village)
- Tháná
- Pargana
- Zilla (District)

Remitter.
- Deposited by
- *Ex* ship arrived
- Ship's No. Reg. No.
- Father's name
- Caste and age
- Residing at

Forwarded to the Honourable the Receiver-General.
Dated the 190 .

Stipendiary Magistrate.

FORM C.

No. M. O. No. £

Money Order Required.

Amount ... £ : :
Commission... : :

Payee.
- Payable at
- To
- Father's name
- Caste and age
- Occupation
- Relationship to Remitter
- Ganw, Mauza, or Mahalla (Village)
- Tháná
- Pargana
- Zilla (District)

Remitter.
- Deposited by
- *Ex* ship arrived
- Ship's No. Reg. No.
- Father's name
- Caste and age
- Residing at

Forwarded to the Honourable the Receiver-General.
Dated the 190 .

Stipendiary Magistrate

FORM E.

FIJI.

Receiver-General's Office,
190

Sir,

I have the honour to notify you that I have received the Deposits specified in the annexed Advice List, and I would feel obliged by your taking out Inland Money Orders in favour of the Payees.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Emigration Agent for Fiji,
.....

Receiver-General.

FIJI.

EMIGRANTS' REMITTANCES.

Advice List No. , dated , of Emigrants' Remittances.

Money Order.			Remitter.				Payee.						Payee's address.			
No.	Date.	Amount in Rupees.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Caste.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Relationship to Remitter.	Zilla.	Pargana.	Tháná.	Mauza (or village).

GENERAL.

58. Facilities for corresponding with relatives in India.—In all colonies facilities are afforded to emigrants for corresponding with friends or relatives in India or elsewhere. At the office of the Protector of Immigrants or Agent General as well as at the office of each Inspector or Divisional Agent assistance in addressing or despatching both letters and remittances is freely and constantly given. We have seen an officer on tour halt and accept letters from labourers by the roadside, note the address, and arrange to have each letter enclosed in a stout and legibly addressed envelope and posted. It was not an accident but part of an understood system. Envelopes were specially prepared with the word 'Village', 'Thana,' 'Tehsil' and 'District' printed on the cover, a blank space being left opposite each. The delivery of three or four letters occupied about a minute. A few inquiries about the immigrants' well-being occupied about another minute, and the labourers returned to their work in the adjoining field. Emigrants who do not receive replies to letters or private acknowledgments of remittances habitually go to officers of the Immigration Department who endeavour to clear the matter up through the emigration agencies in India. Illiterate immigrants whether on estates or settlements in towns or villages can get their letters written without any difficulty. The only obstacle to writing is a feeling of shame on the part of those who have not remitted money. Many men whom we questioned about their communications with relatives stated that they did not like to write unless they also sent money orders. After our arrival in India we were informed that the largest employer of indentured immigrants in Fiji was arranging not only to have letters written *gratis* for labourers but to defray the postage to India. It might be well if all employers urged on their labourers to send with their letters an addressed envelope for the reply from India. Many immigrants told us sorrowfully that their letters were not answered.

For the four West Indian Colonies arrangements were made some years ago by which certificates of payment of money orders in India were forwarded by the Indian Post Office to the colonial remitter, *i.e.*, the Indian emigrant, on payment of a fee of 2 annas (two pence). The same arrangement has recently been entered into with the Government of Fiji.

We were especially struck with the Surinam arrangements. The Immigration Department of that colony transmits a large number of letters, in recent years averaging 1,000 yearly, free of cost, and a poor and illiterate Indian need only dictate his letter. Though the actual amount of assistance given varies from colony to colony in all it is substantial, and its money value is not its most important aspect. This practical recognition of the immigrants' moral claim to sympathetic assistance in his private needs and difficulties is productive of much goodwill.

59. Terms of agreement.—Labourers emigrating sign an agreement form on the reverse of which the conditions of service are summarised. All important matters with one exception are mentioned. No reference is made to the sanction by which the observance of conditions is enforced. The agreement does not state that refusal to work, unlawful absence, etc., are punishable by fine or imprisonment on conviction by a Magistrate. This liability should of course be clearly stated. The omission was referred to by labourers in the colonies, and while it is doubtful if penal clauses of the Ordinance were in fact so unexpected as they were sometimes represented to be, it is certain that the absence of any specific mention of these clauses in agreements is cherished as a grievance. In the Calcutta depôt probably every batch of emigrants includes a number of persons, men and women, re-emigrating. In up-country collecting depôts the recruits include such persons frequently. They mingle with the others for many days and are not likely to deny themselves the privilege of airing their own experiences as veterans. We visited four of the largest collecting centres in the United Provinces and two in the Madras Presidency. We questioned recruits regarding the conditions of service in the colonies, and especially about penalties for breach of agreement and about cost of living. We were surprised that so many were well informed on these as well as other points. The remainder seemed to be not merely ignorant but indifferent, and while none of the ignorant betrayed surprise or dissatisfaction at being

on these matters the majority seemed anxious to explain that their would be too meritorious to deserve any kind of punshment. Failure refer to the penal clauses exposes the system of recruitment to justifiable criticism but does not apparently result in recruits being obtained who would be unwilling to emigrate if the omission were supplied. If our proposals regarding previous sanction to prosecutions and disposal of complaints by Inspectors meet with approval this part of the disciplinary system should also be recited in the conditions of service.

So far as we could ascertain each recruit in up-country depôts had the printed conditions of service read over and explained. Registering officers not only question recruits when brought before them but visit sub-depôts at intervals and question recruits found in them. Again in Calcutta and Madras the Protectors question recruits on arrival at the main depôt. While it would probably be untrue to state that each individual recruit has all the conditions fully and clearly fixed in his mind it is undoubtedly true that a good deal of trouble is taken to make matters clear and that where ignorance or misapprehension exists it is due to obtuseness and indifference on the part of recruits and not to systematic deceit. In up country depôts a batch of recruits may usually be divided into three classes, those who will ask intelligent questions about the conditions those who will not ask questions but will listen with interest to the answers given to others, and those who regard questions and answers with stolid indifference. In one class of cases we think deceit affected the recruits' willingness to emigrate. The cases were not numerous and the individuals were literate men of non-agricultural castes. We were told by such men in more than one colony that recruiters had promised work other than agricultural work, but the promise was coupled with an injunction to say nothing about this to the local registering officer or to any higher officer in Calcutta. They were recommended to give false names and castes and describe themselves as labourers, and were assured that their intelligence and ability to read and write would ensure them superior employment in the colony almost immediately. These emigrants accordingly made on three occasions untrue statements to the registering officer, the Emigration Agent, and the Protector of Emigrants. They went to the colony and found that manual labour was required. As a matter of fact, though the recruiter is unlikely to have known it, emigrants have from time to time had there indentures cancelled and been given special employment, and a few indentured labourers are given employment in hospitals, offices, etc. The persons so deceived were naturally aggrieved, but it is fair to the system in operation to recognise that the recruiter's deceit would have been ineffective but for the untruthfulness and dishonesty of the person deceived. The colonies and the emigration officers want only genuine manual labourers and try to exclude all others. An examination of the hands of recruits is carried out systematically, but even this test can be evaded. It might be well to affix in up country sub-depôts a large placard containing not only the conditions of service but general information including a warning against irresponsible promises of any work but agricultural labour. Quite apart from the question of deceit, men who cannot or will not work with their hands are not wanted. Where the density of population is from 700 to 900 per square mile and agricultural labourers earn a bare subsistence without hope of betterment a true statement of an emigrant's prospects may safely be relied upon.

While on the subject of recruitment it may not be out of place to advert to the complaint of employers that most shipments included men who were physically unfit for agricultural work. We were shown men who certainly looked unpromising and were stated to be useless. A few rejections occur on the arrival of each ship in a colony, those rejected being repatriated as soon as possible. We inquired regarding the tests applied in India, and had existing methods been invariably practised in the past unfit men could hardly escape elimination. No man who is obviously unsound can pass the medical tests and in the depôt registers summary rejections by the Emigration Officer on the ground of generally defective physique are recorded. What seems to have occurred is that in years when employment is obtainable near recruiting centres and fewer recruits are available the standard is lowered as regards general physique. Men who are known to be organically unsound are never passed. It would appear that formerly in Madras physical tests were

ess strict than in Calcutta. It is in every way desirable to ma[illegible] standard of physical fitness. Men of good physique will earn good w[illegible] may easily become prosperous settlers. Weedy men will do little more [illegible] maintain themselves and their grumbling is infectious.

We think that the emigration agencies would do well to repatriate and employ experimentally as recruiters a few emigrants who had recently completed their indentured service. These men should be sent back to their own districts on a small fixed salary *plus* a small bonus per approved recruit, a further sum of a few hundred rupees being paid to them after ten years of good work. Only industrious men who had worked steadily in a colony should be employed and their field of operations should be separate from that of the existing recruiters. They could answer all questions put to them by recruits or by any one else interested in their work. They would begin with a clean record, would be slow to forfeit their employment by misconduct, and would have a reward to hope for after a reasonable period of work besides a stimulus to activity while employed. They would not merely hang about the centres to which the unemployed drift but could go to find recruits. They would hold up their heads and rely on nothing but the truth. At least one recruiter now employed in the United Provinces had grown up and been educated in Jamaica before his parents returned to India, and on short acquaintance he compared favourably with any other recruiter. The recruiters now employed are generally disliked and distrusted and their knowledge is obviously second hand. An intelligent man who had himself worked in a colony, knew what industrious men might expect, and could give proofs of what he said, would inspire more confidence.

The existing forms of agreement are polyglot. It would be better to have forms printed in English and one other language. For each emigrant the form printed in the language understood by him would be used. Notices in depôts might be polyglot.

60. Indentured women.—The system of restricting the industrial service of women under indenture to three years out of the five years of indentured residence is a matter about which there is much diversity of opinion. On the whole we think that it is rather less than more advantageous. It was recommended by Surgeon Major Comyn twenty years ago in the expectation that it would induce more women of a respectable class to emigrate. The class of women does not seem to have been affected. Some managers think that both men and women are more contented if the woman is free of all obligation to work after three years. Others think that a woman who is not occupied otherwise than in cooking her husband's food is more likely to get into mischief, and several stated that men have privately asked that women should be sent out to work. So far as we could ascertain employers are not particularly anxious that women should work provided that they are properly maintained and absence from work does not merely mean exposure to temptation and possibility of serious trouble. Even during the first three years a woman who is known to be safely and usefully employed at home will not be sent out to the field. The women who come out consist as to one-third of married women who accompany their husbands, the remainder being mostly widows and women who have run away from their husbands or been put away by them. A small percentage are ordinary prostitutes. Of the women who emigrate otherwise than with their husbands or parents the great majority are not, as they are frequently represented to be, shamelessly immoral. They are women who have got into trouble and apparently emigrate to escape from the life of promiscuous prostitution which seems to be the alternative to emigration. It is obviously difficult to elicit from the women themselves a full and frank account of their antecedents. But what appears to be true as regards a substantial number is that they ran away from home alone or accompanied by someone by whom they were abandoned, that they drifted into one of the large recruiting centres, and after a time were picked up by the recruiter. The recruiter is represented to have pictured to them a condition under which they could both earn good wages and begin domestic life afresh. The recruiter is sometimes regarded in India as a man who habitually tempts women to leave their homes. The statements made to us by women do not bear out that view. He picks up his

in the towns to which women immigrate from rural areas where recruiters seldom appear. In our visits to depôts we have found that registering officers are not backward in exercising the discretionary power conferred on them by section 31 (2) of the Indian Emigration Act as regards postponing the registration of women recruits whom they believe to be married. The great majority of the unmarried women cohabit with one man and remain with him. The union is sometimes but rarely legalised by marriage. On large estates there are always some women of notoriously lax morals, and there are of course a considerable number of unmarried men. The risk in allowing women to absent themselves from work is that both married women and those who would otherwise remain loyal to an irregular union are more likely to be tempted by these men. Experience shows that the authority of husband or protector is not always able to overcome a woman's disinclination to work, and even apart from possible temptations from outside it is frequently better for all parties that this authority should be reinforced. What would be much more beneficial than permitting women to absent themselves from work after three years is the adoption of another proposal made by Surgeon-Major Comyn, namely, that during advanced pregnancy and after child birth a woman should be entitled both to remain idle and to receive free rations or diet ordered by a medical officer. The whole period should be not less than four months and might advantageously extend to six months. There is on and off estates a considerable mortality among children under one year. Exact figures were not obtainable, and though the corresponding mortality in other sections of the community in the West Indies is possibly higher, it is likely that the grant of free rations would contribute to an improvement. In the Trinidad Indian community generally the proportion of still-births is very high. A woman is never compelled by her employer to work when she is pregnant or has been recently delivered, but unless her husband is an exceptionally good worker her earnings will be a consideration, and she may easily continue too long at work before delivery and recommence work too soon afterwards. Another obvious risk is that the birth-rate may be artificially checked if bearing children is expensive. We strongly urge that this proposal should be adopted. It would be for the Colonial Government to decide if the cost should fall wholly on the estate or wholly on the Immigration Fund or partly on each. The third course seems most equitable. It may also be convenient to recommend here the universal adoption of a measure which is systematically adopted in Fiji and Surinam and has been tried sporadically in other colonies. This is the maintenance on each estate of a regular nursery in charge of one or more women. This ensures that whether mothers do not work, do light work, or do a full day's work small children are well cared for. They are properly fed, and articles of food such as milk, etc., which are easily contaminated, can be kept in insect-proof cupboards away from dust. If the number of children under four years of age exceeds five a nursery should be provided.

As regards the class of women recruited we think that an improvement could be affected. The employment of returned immigrants as recruiters should contribute to the recruitment of a larger percentage of married persons. We were at first disposed to recommend that the proportion of *adult* women to men be increased from 40 to 50 per cent in order to reduce the disproportion between the sexes. An increase to 100 per cent may seem at first sight suitable but becomes less attractive on consideration. The majority of young men go out with the intention of saving and remitting money and returning to their own villages and not of marrying. Unless the women emigrated as wives insistence on a parity between the sexes would be anything but a gain to morality. The additional women would almost all be disreputable. There are in Trinidad now in round figures 1,20,000 Indians of whom 50,000 are females and 70,000 males. The figures in British Guiana are almost the same, the exact proportion being 100 males to 73 females. An immigrant who wants to marry in these colonies can find a wife. If all the unmarried women are deducted from the numbers emigrating the diminution in the total female population is slight and becomes yearly less noticeable. In the other colonies the proportion of males to females is approximately 2 to 1, but the discrepancy is decreasing. We think that it would be better to modify the rule which requires that for each 100 men 40 women over ten years of age be shipped. There need in our opinion be

no minimum limit of age and the percentage of females to males should [illegible] to 50. Under the existing rule recruiters must accept such women as they [illegible] get. As young girl children do not count towards the percentage and as all ineffectives are costly to emigrate and to maintain on an estate, single women are now in more demand than a family including small girl children. If young girls count towards the percentage a married couple with two or more girl children will be very desirable recruits. There will be no need to recruit disreputable women and in a very short time the disproportion between adult men and women will be further reduced. There would soon be a substantial and steady increase in the number of marriageable women, while the professional prostitute would tend to disappear. There need be no fear that girls will not find husbands. Industrious men marrying in the first four years of their indentures might be entitled to an advance not exceeding £3 recoverable in instalments of a shilling per week. On estates the married quarters should be fenced off. The married quarters would be 'out of bounds' for the single men, and the conditions of life need occasion no special anxiety as regards morality. The recruiter responsible for recruiting married couples or girls with their parents should be rewarded. Whatever methods may be adopted for recruitment it would be for the emigration officers of the colony to satisfy the Government of India that both methods and results were satisfactory. We recommend that the question of re-extending the industrial period of women's indentures to five years be left to the colonial authorities. It is possible that even a desirable change, merely because it is a change, may give rise to more trouble than the anticipated advantages would justify. The other measures recommended might be tried first. It will be remembered that we have proposed a system of rewards for well behaved people in the later years of their indentures, and its adoption will enable employers to discourage reprehensible idleness among women.

61. Suicides and immorality on estates.—In Trinidad particulars of suicides among the indentured are not given either in the Protector's annual report or in the separate annual return of mortality on estates. Apparently no report regarding the occurrence of a suicide is received by the Protector, and the causes assigned for these suicides are not recorded in his office. In the annual report on vital statistics suicides among Indians are included in the general figures. The Registrar General was, however, good enough to have the original records searched for ten years and communicated the number of suicides amongst Indians as shown in the marginal table * (1). Since our return to India information regarding suicides amongst the indentured has been supplied as in the marginal table † (2). The mean Indian population was 106,000 during the decade, and the mean indentured population 10,700. The suicide rate for the total Indian population was 134 per million and for the indentured 400 per million.

(1)

Year.	No.
* 1903-4	4
1904-5	11
1905-6	19
1906-7	15
1907-8	19
1908-9	21
1909-10	18
1910-11	6
1911-12	7
1912-13	22
Total	142

(2)

Year.	No.
† 1903-4	1
1904-5	2
1905-6	5
1906-7	4
1907-8	5
1908-9	9
1909-10	4
1910-11	4
1911-12	4
1912-13	5
Total	43

British Guiana the suicides were as follows :—

Year.	Indentured.			Rate per million of indentured population.	Unindentured.			Rate per million of unindentured population.	Whole number.	The colony rate per million of total population (all races).
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1903 ...	1	...	1	67	8	...	8	72	9	72
1904 ...	1	...	1	67	6	2	8	70	9	71
1905 ...	2	...	2	16	1	1	2	17	4	31
1906 ...	4	1	5	476	6	1	7	59	11	94
1907 ...	1	...	1	102	7	2	9	75	10	77
1908 ...	0	...	...	...	3	1	4	33	4	31
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	51	6	47
1910 ...	1	..	1	110	6	1	7	59	7	55
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	2	15
1912 ...	1	...	1	103	3	...	3	25	4	31

In four of the cases among indentured immigrants the motive seems to have been domestic trouble, and in two of these cases jealousy. In other cases ordinary quarrels, depression owing to illness, or unknown motives were assigned. During the period the indentured population varied from 15,000 to 9,500. Twelve cases occurred in ten years amongst a mean population of upwards of 12,000, giving an average annual rate per million of 100. Of the twelve cases five occurred in a single year. During the last five years the rate was lower than in the provinces from which the labourers emigrated, but the whole population concerned was of course very small. Amongst the unindentured, with a mean population of 108,000, there were 56 cases in ten years, giving an annual rate of nearly 52 per million.

In Jamaica the number of suicides amongst the indentured labourers in each of the last ten years was :—

Year.	Number of suicides.	Mean Indentured population.
1903	1	1,800
1904	2	1,250
1905-06	2	1,400
1906-07	1	2,200
1907-08	...	2,800
1908-09	...	2,600
1909-10	...	3,200
1910-11	2	3,400
1911-12	2	3,000
1912-13	...	3,600

The rate is 396 per million throughout the ten years.

In two of the cases the motive assigned was jealousy and in one case grief for a wife's death. Depression owing to ill-health, quarrels with other labourers, and unknown motives were assigned in other cases. As the Government of India is concerned to know how far the suicides are the consequence of the indentured system it seems hazardous to draw confident conclusions in this case from calculations of rates. The population is very small and in four out of the last six years no suicides occurred. For these six years the rate per million is 215. The suicides amongst the unindentured, as distinguished from the rest of the population, are nowhere separately recorded.

The following table gives the number of suicides amongst and non-indentured Indians in Dutch Guiana for ten years :—

Year.	Indentured.		Unindentured.	
	Suicides.	Population.	Suicides.	Population.
1903	1	3,611	3	15,445
1904	...	3,003	1	16,377
1905	...	2,816	1	16,259
1906	1	3,508	...	16,426
1907	...	3,897	...	17,729
1908	1	5,035	1	18,693
1909	1	5,879	1	19,100
1910	...	6,119	1	19,700
1911	...	5,876	...	19,665
1912	...	3,953	1	23,108

In one of these cases the motive assigned was domestic trouble, and in another jealousy. In the majority of the remainder quarrels with friends or neighbours were found to be the immediate causes. In two cases depression owing to illness was assigned. Here again the figures are small. The average rates per million are for indentured 91 and for unindentured 49. While it may be prudent to abstain from positive conclusions based on results recorded amongst a few thousand persons the absence of suicides for several years in succession amongst indentured immigrants in British Guiana and Dutch Guiana will at least suggest doubts as to the consequential connection between the indentured system and the suicide rate.

The suicides in Fiji during each of the last ten years were :—

Year.	Suicides among		Indentured population.	Free population.
	Indentured.	Free.		
1903	12	3	...	...
1904	8	...	...	...
1905	6	...	...	...
1906	8	1	...	...
1907	12	5	...	...
1908	11	6	11,999	21,151
1909	10	1	12,243	23,163
1910	8	4	12,757	26,557
1911	16	2	14,310	25,976
1912	18	5	15,369	32,482

...rmed that the Madras labourers were much more prone to ...ide than other Indians. In 1911 special instructions were on this ...sued to employers to treat these immigrants with special care particu-...y during the first few months after their arrival. Cases arising out of domestic quarrels and jealousy were the largest class, next to these coming cases in which the deceased had been accused of a serious crime, and cases in which chronic ill-health had produced despondency. In two cases the deceased had been struck by a Sirdar a short time previously. In many cases no probable motive was ascertainable. The rate amongst free Indians is high and amongst indentured Indians very high in this colony. Yet for some years the conditions under which the indentured people work have compared favourably with those in other colonies. Prosecutions have been fewer, and sentences of imprisonment much fewer. The health conditions are unusually good owing to the absence of malarial fever and to good sanitary and medical arrangements. Wages are higher than in any other colony and the standard of task is lower. A circumstance peculiar to the colony is that the sale of alcoholic liquor to Indians is forbidden. Doubtless occasional evasions of the prohibition occur but broadly speaking alcoholic liquor in any form is unobtainable. The colony is being newly opened up and comparatively large communities of Indians such as are found all over West Indian colonies do not exist. Immigrants find themselves in small groups in a strange and very sparsely populated country. Labourers on many estates cannot during holidays or week-ends exchange the monotony of their daily lives for the social attractions of an Indian town or village in the vicinity. The few Fijian villages could have no attraction for Indians, who regard their amiable and interesting but rather primitive inhabitants as 'junglies'.

The rate amongst indentured was 926 per million of adult population in the last five years, and among other Indians 147 per million. In comparing this high rate with rates recorded in India or elsewhere some allowances must be made. In the first place there is in the colony no tendency to minimise the number of cases. The record may even be increased by the inclusion of cases which would be classed elsewhere as doubtful. The Immigration Department has happily allowed no bias to affect the result of inquiries and is concerned mainly with the possibility of any ill-treatment or neglect being responsible for the fatality. In his annual report for 1911, the Hon'ble Mr. Coates, the Agent General for Immigration, referring to the suicides recorded states:—" * * * * and in five other cases immigrants were found dead after a lapse of time under circumstances which permitted of the theory of suicide but without sufficient evidence of the cause". There is no tendency to give undue weight to remote possibilities or to base verdicts on considerations disconnected with the conduct and motives of the deceased. Again, suicide rates for a country or province, especially where the majority of the people are engaged in ordinary agricultural pursuits, differ from rates in centres to which people immigrate for work under what are to them abnormal social and economic conditions. The rate for a population normally constituted as regards the distribution over age periods differs from that of a population with an abnormal age distribution. We endeavoured to obtain figures for purposes of comparison after our return to India. The statement printed as Appendix 46 was obtained from the Commerce and Industry Department records. It shows that in the Bombay Presidency as a whole the average rate is 28·8 per million while that of the United Provinces whence most emigrants are drawn, is 63, and that of Madras, the other chief source of supply to Fiji, is 45. The only source from which we could obtain carefully compiled statistics was Bombay City, where suicides have been tabulated analytically by the Bombay Anthropological Society. In the years 1901-06, during which the suicide rate was lower than in the previous quinquennium the general rate averaged 75 per million, that is nearly three times the rate for the whole Presidency. Further, if the rate for the age-period '20—30' is extracted the rate per million was 107 taking the average population of this age at 280,000, which is probably in excess of the actual. This rate is approximately four times higher than the Presidency rate. On estates more than three-fourths of the immigrants are between 20 and 30 years of age. We have no data as regards suicide rates for varying age-periods, or in centres attracting industrial

immigrants in the provinces of India from which labour
colonies.

But when all allowances are made the suicide rate in Fiji is very
it is impossible not to conclude that the conditions under which indent
labourers live conduce to a high suicide rate. Whether this consequence results solely or mainly from the fact that the labourers are under indenture must be left to the judgment of the individual. If the same labourers emigrated to a distant and sparsely populated country but lived and worked as they liked the suicide rate might be lower, but the conclusion can only be speculative. The period of indenture not only comprises the dangerous age-period of emigrants but is also the period immediately following emigration when home-sickness is experienced by the great majority. After his indenture has expired the immigrant is free to work where and when he likes. He is also a trained worker, acclimatised, and accustomed to the conditions of the country, and he has passed the most dangerous age-period. The Fiji estates have neither Indian settlers within their border nor, in most cases, Indian communities in the immediate vicinity. The life on estates would be much more cheerful if more land on and near estates was occupied by Indians. The largest employer of indentured labour, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, is now endeavouring to establish settlements on what may be called a wholesale plan, and we think it highly probable that the creation of a number of compact centres of Indian social life will react markedly on the suicide rate. We have recommended more active organisation of settlements by the Government of the colony. The experience of other colonies will at least suggest caution in concluding that the condition of being indentured in itself influences the suicide rate amongst immigrants. The fact that there are in Fiji only 43 adult females to every 100 males may possibly have some effect, but this is not noticeable in the case of Surinam. We have elsewhere made recommendations for accelerating the reduction of the discrepancy between the sexes. From the record of inquiries it appears that in 15 out of 109 cases sexual jealousy was recognised as responsible, assuming all domestic quarrels to originate in this way. Even if these cases are eliminated a high rate remains to be explained. If, as we gathered, a lower standard of physical fitness was formerly accepted in emigrants from Madras the fact would much more seriously influence the suicide rate. Despondency owing to ill-health was one of the motives frequently assigned. The reasons for the high rate in Fiji might more readily be deduced if the cases were tabulated with reference to localities, age-periods, duration of indentured service, caste, and province (and preferably district) of origin. The motives so far as they are ascertained with reasonable probability, should also be classified.

As regards immorality on estates we have in dealing with the question of indentured women stated that the majority of women are not married to the men with whom they cohabit on estates. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes, whether nominally under the protection of a man or not. The majority remain with the man with whom they form an irregular union. They are, however, exposed to a good deal of temptation as there are on all estates a number of young unmarried men with much more money than is needed for their personal wants. A few women change their protectors and out of these desertions trouble not infrequently arises. In each colony a few cases of homicide or grievous hurt annually result from quarrels about women. Probably the best guarantee against infidelity to regular or irregular unions is the birth of children. We have in another paragraph made recommendations which will both minimise the risk of restricting births and render the rearing of children a burden on the estate or the colony as well as on the indentured parent. There is no doubt that the morality of an estate population compares very unfavourably with that of an Indian village, and that the trouble originates in the class of women who emigrate. We have recommended that as married women are a minority of the adult women who emigrate and as the remainder are women who are or would become prostitutes in India the proportion of female emigrants should be increased but at the same time no minimum limit of age be imposed. We anticipate that a larger number of girls will emigrate with their parents and that a much larger number of married couples will shortly be

while disreputable women will be reduced to a minimum. The [illegible] remedy for the evils existing is to increase the proportion of [illegible]ole women and, therefore, the number of marriages. Under any [illegible]em of emigration there will always be a large proportion of young unmarried males. Of the men who return from these colonies more than half are still unmarried (*vide* Appendix C), and the proportion of females steadily rises in the resident population.

62. Wages returns.—As regards the inducements held out to Indian emigrants in the form of wages during indentured service we venture to suggest that these may be shown in annual reports more intelligibly than at present. What an intelligent emigrant should wish to know clearly is the probable surplus which he will earn over the sum which is needed to supply his reasonable wants. Those interested in the welfare of emigrants also wish to know this, and those concerned with the local supervision of indentured Indians wish to know the surplus which accrues on each estate and to inquire how far bad management or bad sanitation affect this surplus. Statements of average earnings per working day or per day worked in themselves do not give sufficient information. Even if information as to average daily expenditure is added a complex calculation must be performed before the annual, monthly, or weekly surplus is arrived at. What we propose is that for each estate there should be ascertained at the end of the year (*a*) the total wages paid to able-bodied men and women separately and (*b*) the average number of able-bodied men and women employed. The result of dividing (*a*) by (*b*) will be the average yearly earnings. The average yearly expenditure per head of men and women for each estate would be ascertained by multiplying the sum which the Immigration Department recognised as the reasonable daily expenditure of men and women on food, clothing, and miscellaneous wants by 365 *minus* the average number of days spent in hospital by men and women on the estate. The earnings *minus* the expenditure will be the surplus. Days spent in hospital are deducted in calculating annual expenditure because on those days an immigrant neither earns nor spends money, and for present purposes the larger or smaller number of these days is unimportant. Firstly, the meaning of days spent in hospital must receive separate attention, and secondly, where sickness is excessive gross earnings and surplus will fall. Women will obviously be 'in hospital' for a longer period than men. The cost of living is not uniform on all estates in the same colony. One is near a large market and another is served by a single shopkeeper who transports all his wares from the large market. Women and men will have separate daily rates of expenditure. What is proposed may be illustrated by a concrete case.

An estate employs 50 men and 20 women (average for 12 months). The men's aggregate annual earnings amount to £700 and the women's to £170. The average earnings per head are £14 and £8½ respectively. The recognised daily expenditure for men on this estate is 5½*d.* and for women 4¾*d.* The men are ill for 25 days yearly, and the women for 45 days. The men's annual expenditure is 5½*d.* × (365—25)=£7-15-10. The women's is 4¾*d.* × (365—45) =£6-6-8. The surplus per head for men is £6-4-2 (or Rs. 93-2-0) and for women £2-3-4 (or Rs. 32-8-0). Information in this form can be very easily compiled and is in our opinion much more intelligible and valuable than statements of earnings per working day or per day worked which involve much calculation and skilful interpretation. It does not matter to the healthy labourer whether he earns good wages by working hard for 4½ days weekly or steadily for 5½ days, and time spent on finding which method is preferred on individual estates is wasted. It is desirable to know generally what he does when absent on working days, but as regards his earnings the annual surplus is in our opinion more important than anything else. In the 'statement of work and wages' recommended by the Sanderson Commission we should prefer to substitute for the columns showing wages per working day and per day worked three columns showing (*a*) average annual earnings per head, (*b*) average annual expenditure per head, (*c*) average annual surplus per head.

The Immigration Departments may be trusted to work out a trustworthy daily expenditure figure for (*b*) for each estate. In the body of the annual

report the maximum and minimum daily expenditure allo[illegible] given. If this proposal is adopted a good deal of calculation now [illegible] might be discontinued. A monthly return which might be prepared in [illegible] minutes would be sufficient for the information of the Agent-General and [illegible] local Inspector. The latter would of course examine the pay-sheets of each estate in detail as at present and check the accuracy of statements received.

It will be seen that we refer only to the able-bodied. The inclusion of non-able-bodied for purposes of calculation of averages is misleading. They are a small percentage of the whole number and occasion special trouble and expense. They are often given rations when they do not work. Their defective physique is no fault of their employers. Their individual cases are the subject of constant inquiry by medical and other officers. The separation in the pay-sheets of able-bodied and others involves no difficulty.

As regards labourers imprisoned for serious crimes and deserters we think they should not be counted on the strength of the estate during months for which they were absent for more than 15 days. Arrivals, deaths, and cessation of indentures, will also cause the monthly totals of labourers to fluctuate. The annual average will often be a fractional and not an integral number, thus $50\frac{2}{3}$ or 139·3. This involves no difficulty.

Not the least advantage of this suggested form of exhibiting earnings will be the facility afforded of contrasting colony with colony. If a labourer earns a shilling per working day it is important to know whether his daily cost of living is four pence or seven pence on all days.

One theoretical objection may be made to the calculation, namely, that clothing and some of the miscellaneous expenses are yearly charges and that no part of such charges should be included in the amount of expenditure deducted for sick days. An experimental calculation will show that the inaccuracy is insignificant, while the unrecognisable additional earnings due to supply of rations at less than retail price is more than adequate compensation.

63. Summary.—While dealing in detail with each of the matters to which our attention was specially directed we have unavoidably laid more stress on what appeared to be remediable defects in the existing system of emigration than on the advantages which have accrued to emigrants. As we consider that the removal of defects would be the most satisfactory result of our inquiries both for emigrants and for the colonies to which they emigrate we think it desirable to recapitulate briefly the more important general remedies which we have recommended in the preceding paragraphs. They are as follows :—

I. Unsuitable emigrants, men or women, should be excluded. The agreements should state clearly how misconduct will be punished. The proportion of female to male emigrants should be raised from 40 to 50 per cent, and the present minimum age limit should be abolished.

II. In all colonies, provisions, whether operative or inoperative in practice, which are unduly rigorous or restrictive, should be expunged from the Ordinances. The punishments prescribed should in most cases be reduced and fines imposed should be recoverable in small instalments.

III. The intemperate use of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance should be prevented by empowering the officers of the Immigration Department in each colony to control employers in this respect.

IV. The officers of the Immigration Department in each colony should be empowered to adjudicate in cases brought by employers against labourers so that the concern of Courts of criminal jurisdiction with the enforcement of contracts may be minimised if not extinguished.

V. Separate places of detention should be provided for labourers who, notwithstanding the revision proposed in II, may be sentenced to imprisonment for breaches of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance.

subject to a limitation of the proportion of labourers on an idual estate who may commute their indentures within a single year, the labourer should be entitled at any time to commute his indentures by payment of a graduated redemption fee.

VII. Facilities for occupying land on a satisfactorily secure tenure should be provided.

VIII. The registration of marriages should be facilitated.

IX. The special needs of Indian children in the matter of primary education should receive consideration.

X. The regulations affecting the grant of medical relief to the poorer class of Indians not residing on estates should be revised.

XI. The annual reports of the Immigration Department of each colony should give more intelligible and precise information regarding the health of indentured immigrants. They should also show not only the average earnings of immigrants but the cost of living and the surplus.

We are convinced that, notwithstanding our possibly disproportionate presentation of the unsatisfactory features of the existing system, a careful study of the facts elicited during our inquiry will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages. The great majority of emigrants exchanged grinding poverty with practically no hope of betterment for a condition varying from simple but secure comfort to solid prosperity. Emigrants live under very much better conditions than their relatives in India, and have had opportunities of prospering which exceeded their own wildest hopes. They became citizens of the colonies to which they emigrated and both they and their descendants have attained to positions commanding general respect and consideration. Though liable to be prosecuted for disciplinary offences while under indenture they realised also that in everything affecting their daily lives their legal rights were not merely defined but firmly maintained. Employers also were liable to judicial punishment and to still more severe punishment, namely, disqualification for employment in the colony in the only occupation at which they could expect to earn a livelihood. Nor should it be forgotten that both employers who were too prone to invoke judicial assistance in the management of their labourers and employers whose authority was exercised with more skill, temper, and self-reliance, have in many ways tempered the exercise of authority with manifestations of kindness and generosity. It is not an uncommon thing for an emigrant who has settled down after the expiry of his indenture at a distance from an employer by whom he has been formerly prosecuted to pay occasional friendly visits to his accuser who has not forfeited his good will. If too many labourers were judicially punished all but the most worthless were gainers in skill, enterprise, and self-respect. The savings or remittances of the industrious represent only the material gain to emigrants. They are as a body probably more conscious of the far-reaching legal protection which they enjoy than of the legal liabilities to which they are exposed. Our proposals involve the recognition of further rights and the reduction of liabilities, and we venture to claim that their adoption will justify the system being fairly described as one of protected emigration, in which the protection ceases when no longer required. We do not regard the system as solely or mainly concerned with securing fair wages and fair treatment for Indian labourers who are content to emigrate for a few years, save a few hundred rupees, and return to their homes. Following the example of the great majority of the emigrants themselves and their descendants we regard it rather as a system of colonisation under which poor but industrious Indians, whether landless labourers or the sons of poor cultivating landowners, who are content to be trained and acclimatised under private employers in need of a steady supply of labour, are offered prospects much more favourable than they could hope to realise at home. While an emigrant's freedom of choice between settling down in a colony or demanding repatriation should be maintained it

is obviously necessary to recognise the manner in which the [illegible] exercised in the past. If our proposals are accepted we are reas[illegible] fident that those who elect to return will in all colonies be an insig[illegible] minority of those emigrating under indenture. We are conscious that th[illegible] acceptance of our proposals will increase the cost of indentured Indian labourers to their employers and may in consequence lessen the demand but it may also have the effect of raising the standard of capacity expected from employees.

64. We wish in conclusion to express our gratitude to the colonial officials and the employers of indentured labour for their frank and ungrudging helpfulness and their many acts of personal kindness. We have also reason to be grateful to many others who were in no way concerned with the object or result of our inquiries. We are in a special measure indebted to the Governors of the colonies visited both for their actively sympathetic attitude in relation to our inquiries and for their unfailing kindness and hospitality.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

J. McNEILL.

CHIMMAN LAL.

APPENDIX 46.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AND THE RATIO PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF INDIA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1904 TO 1908.

Province.	Population.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
			Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.
Madras	1904 ...	36,692,040	1,686	45·9	1,665	45·3	1,576	43·2	1,698	46·7	1,609	43·8
	1905	36,737,533										
	1906 ...	36,484,486										
	1907 ...	36,362,222										
	1908 ...	36,744,483										
Bombay	...	18,481,362	554	30·0	498	26·9	550	29·6	513	27·8	543	29·3
Bengal	1904 ...	74,428,193	4,066	54·6	2,985	59·6	3,191	63·0	3,170	62·7	3,131	61·9
	1905 ..	49,891,164										
	1906 ...	50,528,044										
	1907 and 1908 ...	50,528,416										
United Provinces ...	.	47,691,782	2,766	58·0	2,986	62·6	3,066	64·3	2,880	60·3	3,320	69·6
Punjab	...	20,108,690	328	16·3	283	14·1	304	15·1	318	15·8	305	15·1
Lower Burma	1904 .	5,502,964	86	15·6	91	16·3	72	12·9	73	13·1	87	15·6
	05, 06, 07, 08 ...	5,568,479										
Upper Burma	1904 ...	2,978,052	51	17·1	80	27·4	55	18·8	57	19·5	68	22·3
	05, 06, 07, 08	2,917,501										
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	1904	5,275,706	108	20·5	1,180	39·6	1,319	44·2	1,260	42·3	1,398	46·9
	05, 06, 07, 08 .	29,812,735										
Central Provinces and Berar	1904 ...	12,491,909	807	64·6	770	64·8	853	71·6	969	81·5	1,058	88·2
	1905 ...	11,887,793										
	1906 ...	11,884,340										
	1907 ...	11,884,340										
	1908	11,990,419										
North-West Frontier Province.	04, 05, 06 ...	1,990,714	8	4·0	7	3·5	12	6·0	18	9·4	12	6·2
	07, 08 ...	1,908,184										
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	476,912	12	25·2	7	14·7	6	12·6	6	12·6	6	12·6
Coorg	...	180,607	8	44·3	15	83·0	11	60·9	8	44·3	8	44·3
Total for British India ...	1904 ...	226,298,961	10,480	46·3	10,567	46·8	11,005	48·7	10,970	48·5	11,545	51·0
	1905 ...	225,745,212										
	1906 ...	226,125,682										
	1907 ...	225,921,260										
	1908 ...	226,409,600										

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS DEPUTED TO THE COLONIES IMPORTING INDIAN LABOUR.

The general object of the enquiry is to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the Colonies. The officers should also submit recommendations as to any arrangements which may be considered desirable to promote their welfare.

This ~~general~~ object will involve an enquiry into the following matters, *inter alia*:—

(1) The housing of the labourers and the sanitary conditions in which they live.

(2) The adequacy of medical arrangements. In this connection the birth and death rates should be examined.

(3) Whether tasks are moderate, hours of work suitable and wages adequate. A comparison should be made between the earnings of indentured labourers and those of free labourers, taking into account the advantages derived by the former in the matter of free quarters, medical attendance, etc.

(4) Whether the administration of justice is fairly conducted and whether labourers meet with any difficulties in prosecuting employers or defending themselves. Whether the penalties imposed by the labour laws are in any case excessive or unsuitable.

(5) Whether the labourers are subjected to undue restrictions, outside working hours, in visiting their friends or places outside their estates, and whether they enjoy sufficient facilities for proceeding to the Protector of Immigrants or to the Magistrate to lodge complaints.

(6) The relations generally between employers and labourers.

(7) Whether facilities are afforded to Indian labourers in the performance of marriage or other ceremonies and in the observance of their religious rites and festivals.

(8) Whether repatriations are promptly made and whether immigrants experience any difficulty in obtaining repatriation.

II. In addition to the general questions enumerated above special consideration should be given to the following subjects :—

(*a*) *The excessive number of prosecutions of labourers by employers.*—It should in particular be considered whether the special* measures that are being taken in the different colonies to reduce the number of prosecutions are adequate or what further measures can be suggested. In this connection the desirability of repealing the laws in Trinidad and British Guiana which make the prosecution of deserters obligatory should also be considered.

* *Vide* despatch from Secretary of State, No. 83, dated the 17th May 1912, and despatch to Secretary of State, No. 45, dated the 1st August 1912.

(*b*) *The position of the Protector of Immigrants.*—Enquiry should be made whether this officer performs his duties satisfactorily and whether the inspectoral staff is sufficient.

(*c*) *The terms of agreement which the emigrant is required to sign.*—It should be ascertained whether the labourers sufficiently understand the conditions of service before they leave India.

(*d*) The use or abuse of the power conferred on employers and police officers by the labour laws to arrest labourers found away from the estates.

(*e*) *The position of free Indians.*—It should in particular be considered whether they receive equal treatment with the rest of the population of the colony and whether there is sufficient employment open to them. In this connection attention should be paid to the question of the grant of land to Indians on the expiration of their period of indenture. It should be ascertained whether land is generally available for all labourers who wish to settle in the colony and what extra facilities in this direction can be recommended. Another matter which should be considered is whether in Jamaica the employment of free Indians is checked by section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1891 which requires the payment by employers of 1*s.* a week to the Protector for every free labourer employed by him who has not completed a continuous residence of ten years in the Colony

(*f*) Are adequate facilities afforded to emigrants to carry on correspondence with their friends and relatives in India ?

(g) Are sufficient facilities afforded for the education of Indian children?

(h) *Female indenture.*—Enquiry should be made as to the working of the system in force in Trinidad and British Guiana under which women are indentured for 5 years but are required to work for 3 years only. If the system is found to be unsatisfactory, it should be considered whether the best solution would be to retain the same period for both sexes, but to relieve women from the obligation to labour for any part of the period.

(i) *Suicides and immorality on the estates.*—The allegations made to the effect that the large number of suicides and the prevalence of immorality on the estates are due to the indenture system should be inquired into.

APPENDIX B.

List of Estates visited once or oftener for the purpose of ob[illegible] information.

Trinidad. Orange Grove, Caroni, Chaguanas, Woodford Lodge, Union Hall, U[illegible], Usine Ste Madeleine, Petit Morne, Brothers, Patna, Reform, Friendship, Bon [illegible] Intent, Phœnix Park, Hindustan, Waterford, Ceder Hall, Bienvenue and La Fo[illegible] [illegible]unee, La Reunion, Non Pareil, Estate of Nabi Buksh, Waterloo, Esperanza, San A[illegible] [illegible]tonio, Henry, Forres Park, Hybernia, and several settlements.

British Guiana. Diamond, Emmore, De Kinderen, Helena Settlement, Nismes, Uystedheeren, Anna Regina, Golden Fleece, Settlement on Canal No. 1, Mahaiconi Creek Settlement, Lusiguan, Port Morant, Friends, Bath, Cotton Tree Settlement, Rose Hall, Ogle, Vryheid's Lust, Schoon Ord.

Dutch Guiana. Slotwijk, Jagdlust, Alkmaar Settlement, Mon Tresor, Marienburg, Santa Barbara, Pepperport. Saramacca Settlement, Friedric's Gift, Morgenstond, Geyersvlijt, Ma Retraite, Waldeck Settlement, Hazard, Waterloo.

Jamaica. Agualta Vale, Coleraine, Chovey, Tremolsworth, Nonsuch, Wentworth, Iter Boreale, Koningsberg, Platfield, Aleppo Settlement, Gray's Inn, Clermont, Halcot Farm, New Hall, Woodstock, Williamsfield, Windsor, Golden Vale, Golden Grove, Moreland, Moneymusk, Amity Hall, Chesterfield, Shrewsbury, Fontabelle, Frome.

Fiji. Lautoka, Drasa, Vitogo, Esivo, Saveni, Yesora, Votua Levu, Wagadra, Veisaru, Korowiri, Batanikama, Coqeloa, Na Leba, Labasa, Mount Veron, Waitavala, Vatu Ulo, Saugola, Ura, Vuna, Tamunua, Togaleka, Na Cailai, Nausori, and several settlements.